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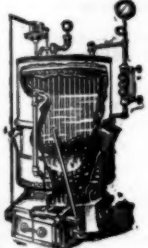
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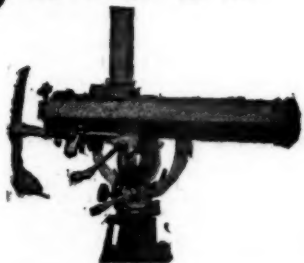
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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS—JAN. 13.

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1894, to fill the vacancy in the corps created by the appointment of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, to be paymaster.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., Jan. 25, 1894.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 170 of the Regulations is revoked and paragraph 229 is amended to read as follows:

229. The Adjutant is, under the regimental commander, responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the regimental staff and band, and accounts for the public property in use by them.

11. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 154 and 1295 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

154. The effects will be delivered, when called for, to the legal representatives of the deceased, and the receipts therefor forwarded to the Adjutant General. Applications for arrears of pay and proceeds of sale of effects of deceased soldiers should be addressed direct to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., who settles such accounts.

1295. No gratuitous issues of clothing can be made except under section 1293, R. S., to replace articles destroyed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Should it, however, become necessary to issue new clothing for use in the burial of a deceased soldier, as in the case of a man who dies away from his proper command and under circumstances which render the clothing which he has with him unfit for burial purposes, the cost of the issue will be borne by the Government. Compensation for private property belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service, lost or destroyed without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant, "where the private property so lost or destroyed was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of any officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment," and "where it appears that the loss or destruction of the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances," may be made under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883. Proceedings of a board of survey should if possible accompany each application under this act, showing fully the circumstances attending the loss.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for 20 days is granted Lieut.-Col. James P. Martin, A. A. G. (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department

The following assignments of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for Jan. 31, in the Dept. of Platte: Lieut.-Col. George W. Candee, chief paymr., at department headquarters, and the troops at Forts Brady, Mackinac and Wayne, Mich.; Major George W. Baird, paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Fort Reno, O. T., and any troops of the latter post that may be temporarily absent in the field; Major George K. Smith, paymr., at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas.; Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymr., at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Columbus Bks., Ohio, and Newport Bks. and Fort Thomas, Ky. (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Mo.)

The payment of the troops in the Dept. of Platte for the muster of Jan. 31, will be made as follows: Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, A. P. G., at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. D., and Fort Robinson, Neb.; Major Wm. H. Comery, at Fort Sidney, Neb., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major Elijah W. Halford, the General Service Detachment at headquarters and at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 9, Jan. 25, D. Platte.)

Medical Departments.

Pvt. Henry Hartung, Hospital Corps, is detailed as acting hospital steward and assigned to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Nicolas Nelson, Troop I, 7th Cav., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Wm. J. Catt, Hospital Corps, is transferred from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Washington Bks., D. C., for instruction (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Fred Foster, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty (S. O., Jan. 22, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Dep. S. G., is relieved from duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., to take effect on the expiration of his present sick leave, and will report to the C. O. Dept. of Missouri for temporary duty (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

Col. Joseph R. Smith, Bernard J. D. Irwin, A. S. Gens., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Eleventh International Medical Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, March 23—April 5 (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Feb. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E. (S. O. 6, Jan. 31, C. E.)

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D. (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. W. Gibson, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Four months ordinary leave, to take effect upon

the expiration of the extension of sick leave granted him, is granted Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. James B. McLaughlin, Signal Corps, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer until Feb. 1, upon which date he will proceed to Denver, Colo. (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., E. F. G. H. and K. Ft. Grant, D. Ft. Apache, B and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and return (S. O. 11, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.)

Corpl. Charles H. Ceoli has been promoted sergeant, and Lance Corpl. Henry Anderson appointed corporal in Troop A.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, C, D, G, H, and L, Ft. Winzate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A, B and K, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Fort Riley, Kas.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; D, Ft. Supply, I. T.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

Corpl. Emil Christoffel, Troop A, for sundry neglects while on guard at Fort Reno, has been reduced and mulcted of pay due and to become due.

Sergt. Nichols, of Indian Troop I, 31 Cavalry, was found with a bullet hole in his body between the post of Fort Meade and the town of Sturgis. It is believed to have been murder. No revolver was found beside him to indicate suicide. He was regarded as an excellent soldier, and was three-quarters white and one-quarter Sioux.—Kansas City Times.

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizer.

Hdqs., B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

2d Lieut. George E. Stockie is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash. (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James W. Watson is detailed as acting Indian agent at the Crow Agency, Mont. (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Levi P. Hunt is further extended 14 days (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster is, at his own request, relieved from further duty at the Leland Stanford Junior University, Menlo Park, Cal., and will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie will report to Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, president of the Army Rating Board at San Francisco, Cal. (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John H. Finnegan, Bat. I, will conduct Pvt. Dale, Bat. A, to the Insane Asylum (Orders 25, Fort Hamilton, 1894.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Ledor.

Hdqs., C, G, and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and I, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Sergt. P. J. Mulheran, Bat. G, is detailed Overseer of Laborers in the Q. M. D. (Orders 9, Fort Adams, 1894.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and I, Ft. McPherson, Kas.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., now on duty at Fort McPherson, Kas., will proceed from that station to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqs., B, D, F, H, K, and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Wm. F. Hancock is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill. (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, E, and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.

Capt. Marion P. Maus, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Supply, O. T., on public business (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Mo.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel Robert H. Hall.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; G, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Holley is extended 23 days (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. G. B. Dimmock is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Madison Bks. (S. O. 19, Jan. 27, D. East.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and G, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Sergt. Richard Quinn, Co. G, will proceed to Mt. Vernon Bks. with a prisoner and then return to Jackson Bks. (Orders 8, Jackson Bks., 1894.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

The post leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert R. Stevens is extended four days (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; G and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and C, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Miller (S. O. 7, Jan. 22, D. Platte.)

The seven days' leave granted Capt. Jas. A. Hutton is further extended ten days (S. O. 9, Jan. 23, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Platteburgh Bks., G, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; I, Ft. McPherson, Kas.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson is relieved as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Madison Bks., N. Y. (S. O. 19, Jan. 27, D. East.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lt. R. H. Anderson (S. O. 18, Jan. 27, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Lawrence D. Tyson will proceed from Knoxville to Mountain City and Osborn, Tenn., on public business (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.

A roster of commissioned officers of the 10th Infantry for January shows 34 on the list, 33 of whom are on duty, regimental and otherwise, and one on sick leave awaiting retirement.

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs., B, C, E, and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; A, and D, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

The rendezvous No. 310 Market street, Camden, N. J., in charge of Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, will be discontinued Feb. 15 (S. O. 20, Jan. 24, Rec. Ser.)

The following transfers are made: Capt. Ira Quinby, from Co. E to K, and Geo. Le R. Brown, from Co. K to E (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and F, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

Capt. Wm. W. Wotherspoon is appointed and announced as A. D. C. to the Major-General Commanding (G. O. 2, Jan. 27, D. East.)

Capt. Wm. W. Wotherspoon having, with the approval of the Major-General Commanding the Army and the Secretary of War, been appointed A. D. C. to the Major-General Commanding, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and report in person for duty. The C. O. Mt. Vernon Bks. will assign a suitable officer to the charge of the Indian prisoners heretofore in charge of Capt. Wotherspoon (S. O. 21, Jan. 29, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Millard F. Walz is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Memphis Institute, Memphis, Tenn., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., C, and G, Ft. Sill, Okla. T.; A and D, Fort Reno, O. T.; E, and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. Montgomery Bryant will stand relieved from duty at Fort Sill, O. T. (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Mo.) Capt. Wm. Auman will proceed to Jefferson Bks., Mo., not later than Feb. 1, to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 5th Cavalry to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. 18, Jan. 22, Rec. Ser.)

Corpl. Michael Kelly, Co. E, for drunkenness on guard at Fort Supply, has been mulcted \$40 and reduced to private.

1st Sergt. Robert Martin, Co. F, a soldier of long and exemplary service, has been retired at his own request, and will settle at Leavenworth City.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Blauvelt is extended 23 days (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. George A. Cornish is extended three months (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Elias Chandler is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark. (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

We acknowledge receipt of a well compiled roster of commissioned officers of the 16th Infantry corrected to January, 1894. There are 34 officers, 24 of whom are on duty with the regiment, 9 on detached duty, and 1 in "suspension."

The following is the roster of non-commissioned officers corrected to Jan. 5, 1894, with year of appointment: Sergeant Major—Loring A. Bond, 1890. Q. M. Sergeant—Geo. W. Hollar, 1890. Chief Musician—Arthur Fussell, 1874. Principal Musicians—Adolph Sax, 1890, and Wm. H. Sheridan, 1892. 1st Sergeants—Samuel Johnson, 1880; Charles Streeman, 1884; James P. Watkins, 1887; John Duffin, 1890; George P. Brady, James McAney and John W. Joyce, 1891; John F. Jensen and David Dorian, 1893. Sergeants—Wm. G. F. 1879; Robert Kane, 1885; Thomas Sperker, Ely French and Joseph Russett, 1888; Thomas Abern and Thos. Russell, 1889; James W. Davis and Reinhold Seiwie, 1890; John Stab, Frank Brown, George W. Huber and Frederick Line, 1891; Andrew Fennessy, Samuel Little Hawk, Chas. Moore, John B. Murray, John Hanes, Wm. C. Bull and Peter Carr, 1892; Lewis Goodhart, Charles D. Hunt, Richard N. Davidson, Henry Ashton, Wm. H. Farinby, James Fleming, John E. Mosdor, Wm. H. Sholl, Wm. Fiest, Edward Drechsler, Robert F. Thompson, James Conley, Linsey W. Lightfoot, Wm. C. Wells, James A. Ogile and Geo. Rogers, 1893. Corporals—Frank Van Nostran and Thomas Coyne, 1890; Charles H. Hipp, Thomas K. Lehty, Frank J. Morrow and Harry S. Tzier, 1892; Edward F. Duane, Andrew J. Collins, Neal Molloy, John Miller, David Scott, John E. Reeb, Emil Cretzer, Archibald Douglass, Wm. Messenger, John Harrigan, Oscar C. Bennett, Frank W. King, Patrick L. O'Melia, Albert J. Sharpe, Jacob Ringholz, Frederick B. J. J., Frederick C. W. Farnow, Wm. H. Bixom, Jas. Gill, Wm. H. Spencer, Lorenzo H. Frow, Edward O'Faherty, John Schlierman, Wm. S. Currier, Henry Stranger Horse, and John Muggins, 1893; George Dillon, 1894.

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Capt. Wm. P. Rogers is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by S. O. 6, D. Platte (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lasalle.

Hdqs., A, C, D and H, Fort Bliss, Tex.; B and G, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Rinsold, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

1st Lieut. T. W. Griffith, now at new Fort Bliss, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty with Co. F of the regiment (S. O. 8, Jan. 27, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Avis, now at Fort McIntosh, will proceed to New Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty (S. O. 8, Jan. 27, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.

Hqrs., A. E. G. and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. D. and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The wives and daughters of the enlisted men of Fort Wayne have completed arrangements for a grand ball to be given in the post hall Jan. 21, the entire proceeds of which will be turned over to Detroit charities. Mesdames Klein, Rodgers, Morton, Patinon and Duchene have the direction of the affair.

20th Infantry, Colonel William H. Penrose.

Hqrs., A. B. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C. Fort Buford, N. D.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hqrs., A. C. and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B. and H. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. F. G. and I. Fort Sidney, Neb.—Indian company.

1st Sergt. Samuel Quinn, Co. I, for drunkenness, assaulting a sergeant, etc., at Fort Sidney, has been reduced to private, fined \$50, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for six months.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Fort Pembina, N. D.

We are in receipt of a roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 22d Inf. We give the list here.

Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant Major, Henry F. Boyd, 1892; Quartermaster Sergeant, Carey E. Campbell, 1892; Chief Musician, Emil Reibart, 1893; Principal Musicians, Llewellyn M. Maxson, 1891.

First Sergeants—Edward Miller, H. 1887; Seranus Shaddock, C. 1890; George W. Thompson, F. 1892; Charles Carmany, D. 1892; Leon Chapuis, A. 1892; James L. Lind, G. 1892; Frank G. York, E. 1893; Ernest Duret, B. 1893.

Sergeants—James Cronin, D. 1876; Otto Denner, E. 1887; John W. McNiece, C. 1887; Newton A. Way, B. 1889; Thomas Taylor, C. 1890; George W. Smith, C. 1891; Robert N. Wilcox, A. 1891; Alfred Kennedy, H. 1891; Otto Breitung, band, 1891; Robert Johnston, D. 1892; John Ott, A. 1892; Edward Bradley, G. 1892; Patrick Clark, B. 1892; Albert Thompson, E. 1892; Frederick Schiller, H. 1892; Patrick Malon, F. 1892; Michael J. O'Flaherty, B. 1892; William P. Mosteller, F. 1892; Gust Anderson, D. 1893; Charles C. Page, B. 1893; Ole Oleson, F. 1893; Alfred Holst, F. 1893; John Maloney, E. 1893; Fred J. Riesland, H. 1893; Wiley L. Carver, G. 1893; Peter Scanlan, A. 1893; Thaddeus Fox, G. 1893; Julius Grefrath, D. 1893; Andrew O'Keefe, G. 1893; Hermann Martin, C. 1893; Jeremiah Sullivan, B. 1893; Charles H. Hill, A. 1893.

Corporals—Thomas Kelly, C. 1891; John Galvin, C. 1891; Christ Knuteson, D. 1892; Dave O'Donnell, D. 1892; Charles E. Van Wormer, B. 1892; Arthur C. Fulton, B. 1892; Patrick J. Byrne, B. 1892; Edward G. Daley, H. 1892; Martin G. Cunningham, D. 1893; John C. Dinwiddie, H. 1893; Martin F. Broberg, E. 1893; Henderson McAdams, F. 1893; Harry Geetang, C. 1893; John Morris, E. 1893; August H. Doebrich, F. 1893; Charles Moore, E. 1893; John J. Fitzgerald, H. 1893; Thomas J. Lunney, A. 1893; Robert Hamilton, F. 1893; Andrew G. Garrison, E. 1893; Alfred G. Sanders, G. 1893; Oscar Borgerson, A. 1893; James H. Redmond, A. 1893; Albert H. Newman, G. 1893; Pat J. Cavanaugh, D. 1893; Herbert W. Varney, G. 1893; Benedict Landau, C. 1893; Evely Scott Salsor, B. 1893; Benjamin F. Snyder, H. 1893; George Greenlee, A. 1894; Ray N. Stafford, F. 1894.

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., Jan. 27, 1894.

CASUALTIES.

Ord. Sergt. John Kaiser (retired), died Jan. 9, 1894, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. William Lyon (retired), died Oct. 9, 1893, at Milburn, N. J.

Sergt. Jeremiah D. Inan (retired), died Jan. 21, 1894, at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Corpl. James Long (retired), died Jan. 8, 1894, at Augusta, Ga.

Court-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 22. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Vernon, Charles B. Hall and Cornelius Gardner, 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Evans and Edward P. Lawton, 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Wilder and Truman O. Murphy, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Hanson, 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Mo.).
At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 29. Detail: Capt. Abram A. Harbach, John R. Rodman, Alfred Reynolds and C. Dent, 20th Inf.; John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., and James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, 20th Inf., and James W. Watson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav.; Walter L. Taylor, Albert O. Niskern, Wm. H. B. Chapman and Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Letcher Hardeman, 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 8, Jan. 22, D. Dak.).

At Fort Grant, A. T., Feb. 1. Detail: Major Charles D. Vele, 1st Cav.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, asst. surg.; Thomas T. Knox, Frank T. Edwards, Robert P. P. Wainwright and Frederick K. Ward, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Osborne, Samuel B. Arnold and Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav., J. A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 22, D. Colorado).

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Jan. 29. Detail: Major Francis E. Lacy, 8th Inf.; Capt. Daniel T. Wells and E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.; George E. Bushnell, asst. surg.; Wm. Stanton, 6th Cav., and Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John F. McLaughlin, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Gose and Jacques de L. Lafitte, 8th Inf.; George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., and Kenzie W. Walker, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Platte).

The G. C. M. at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., in the case of Pvt. Wm. R. Penn, Co. E, 5th Inf., composed of Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf.; Major Joseph G. Ramsey, 31 Art.; Capt. Lewis Smith, 31 Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert W. E. and Luz Wahl, 5th Inf., and Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., J. A., will reassemble Feb. 6 for reconsideration of the record in this case, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it (S. O. 21, Jan. 29, D. East).

Furloughs Granted.—Pvt. Walter A. Stanley, Light Batt. F. 3 Art., a furlough for three months to terminate April 23 (S. O. 5, Jan. 15, D. Mo.); Pvt. John J. O'Donnell, Co. A, 13th Inf., a furlough for three months to terminate May 4; Pvt. Edward Van Vorse, Co. C, 18th Inf., a furlough to terminate April 12 (S. O. 3, Jan. 16, D. T.); a furlough for three months, from Feb. 11 to May 6, is granted to Capt. F. Marion Matheson, Pvt. Frank E. Greenwood, Co. C, 17th Inf., a furlough for three months to terminate May 15; Pvt. W. Morgan, Troop E, 5th Cav., a furlough for three months; a furlough for three months is granted recruit August B. Sanders, Co. A, of Instruction, Davis Island, N. Y. H.; A furlough from Dec. 23, 1893, to Jan. 10, 1894, is granted to Sergt. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, on duty at Fort Sully, South Dakota. (S. O. 17, Jan. 20, D. S.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

We give here the order of merit of the 3d and 4th Classes of the Military Academy as determined by the semi-annual examinations just completed. The numbers following the names in the 3d Class show the order of merit in Mathematics, French and Drawing. The numbers following the names in the 4th Class show the order of merit in Mathematics and English:

Third Class—75.			
*Applewhite.....	—	—	—
B. H. O. W.....	37	40	41
Bryd.....	9	48	60
Brookfield.....	45	19	2
Burnside.....	24	70	25
Burt.....	47	58	50
Caillan.....	3	4	5
Chitty.....	65	74	31
Christian.....	20	54	10
Dallam.....	66	60	35
Drake.....	7	57	44
Eitinge.....	18	30	13
England.....	12	36	73
Evans.....	55	52	69
Ferguson, F. K.....	30	69	17
Goodale.....	69	66	26
Grubbs.....	48	10	3
Guernard.....	4	2	63
Hagood.....	26	37	22
Hampton.....	19	8	10
Hartsborne.....	50	76	72
Heiberg.....	52	34	4
Hickley.....	34	39	6
Hoffman.....	1	15	1
Holbrook.....	44	45	37
Hood.....	28	35	35
Jard.....	27	9	74
Jackson.....	8	28	16
Jervy.....	17	7	7
Kelly.....	71	3	54
Kennington.....	70	61	54
Kerwin.....	59	75	51
Kessler.....	29	25	24
King.....	62	59	41
Kirkpatrick.....	21	24	43
Kochersperger.....	42	6	20
London.....	13	31	28
Lewis, F. W.....	36	73	3
Lott.....	41	47	40
McCune.....	41	22	30
McIntyre.....	31	46	21
McNeil.....	35	29	23
Miller, A. M.....	32	18	29
Morrison.....	6	63	15
Moses, G. W.....	63	49	64
Newell.....	53	43	47
Volan.....	67	65	70
Orton.....	68	73	74
Parsons.....	78	50	67
Patterson.....	53	17	36
Pickering.....	64	68	18
Powers.....	39	72	77
Purdy.....	10	23	8
Reisinger.....	22	43	11
Russell.....	16	24	61
Saltzman.....	40	21	75
Sample.....	40	21	75
Shilton.....	51	18	14
Smith, F. G.....	43	41	43
Stacy.....	23	11	52
Stewart, M. B.....	40	16	50
Stodter.....	38	32	59
Stroud.....	75	79	84
Stuart, E. R.....	57	51	33
Sumnerlin.....	72	53	73
Tebbetts.....	15	27	19
Tracy.....	2	12	55
Wachapatt.....	2	12	55
Wade.....	25	55	45
Wassboro.....	54	44	71
Whitehead.....	46	56	39
Whitman.....	73	14	62
Willard.....	38	1	65

*Absent—suspended by sentence of General Court-martial, until August 28, 1894.

Fourth Class—108.					
Abbot.....	31	63	Johnson.....	24	45
Abernethy.....	9	20	Justice.....	88	83
*Alcantara.....	—	—	Kern.....	64	53
Altstetter.....	10	32	Koehler.....	56	46
Arnold, F. T.....	26	49	Lawrence.....	38	29
Ashburn.....	32	16	Langman.....	21	42
Baltzell.....	30	54	Loring.....	58	89
Barlow.....	60	28	Magionis.....	38	57
Bauder.....	95	92	Marine.....	93	96
Bishop.....	75	87	Martin.....	74	79
Bischoff.....	87	86	McCormack.....	—	—
Bottoms.....	55	35	McCoy.....	66	30
Rowley.....	13	31	McDonough.....	41	51
Brady.....	81	68	McLeod.....	92	74
Bridges.....	45	31	Miller, C. H.....	25	13
Buckey.....	76	15	Miller, H. W.....	—	—
Carmichael.....	34	19	Miller, L. S.....	19	37
Cheney.....	7	12	Milliken.....	64	41
Chiles.....	49	80	Mitchell, G. E.....	20	24
Chiles.....	85	71	Mogel.....	69	70
Coleman, C. P.....	80	95	Moore.....	1	4
Coleman, F. E.....	80	95	Morgan.....	4	5
Collins.....	67	40	Moses, A.....	43	34
Conklin.....	15	44	Munro.....	17	17
Conley.....	27	64	Murphy.....	2	18
Connor.....	3	3	Newbill.....	42	60
Cowell.....	86	82	Oakes.....	67	59
Darrouh, M. E.....	—	—	Overton.....	62	48
Day.....	29	27	Pearce, E. D.....	57	48
Day.....	29	27	Pearce, F. A.....	78	59
Dichman.....	54	38	Pinks.....	40	85
Dorey.....	45	30	Pope.....	16	25
Doster.....	90	94	Raymond.....	35	63
Dougherty.....	79	75	Red.....	69	22
Drury.....	71	81	Remick.....	53	43
Fassett, W. M.....	47	23	Roberts, T. D.....	—	—
Ferguson, H. B.....	11	10	Roberts, T. A.....	51	55
Ficus.....	59	14	Roche.....	6	1
Fiske.....	37	11	Sarratt.....	6	1
Fitch.....	61	88	Savage.....	33	74
Frissell.....	22	67	Smyer.....	82	53
Gibson.....	—	—	Smither.....	18	35
Gibbert.....	12	6	Thomas.....	50	91
Gigurola.....	—	—	Valentine.....	28	26
Hall, C. G.....	52	50	Ward.....	77	84
Hamilton, W. W.....	39	73	Welch, L. M.....	94	98
Hanna.....	14	9	Whitted.....	94	98
Harper.....	44	76	Williams, J. E.....	65	47
Heldt.....	91	69	Wilson.....	—	—
Holms.....	48	61	Wood.....	23	2
Hines.....	—	—	Wood, E. E.....	70	21
Hughes, J. H.....	63	65	Woodward.....	83	100
Humphrey, C. B.....	72	90	Workman.....	73	97
Humphrey, E. H.....	84	77	*Wright.....	—	—

*Receiving instruction under the provisions of a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved Dec. 22, 1892.

*Not examined—absent with leave (resigned) until February 10, 1894.

*Not examined—absent with leave (sick) until June 15, 1894.

*Not examined—absent with leave until June 15, 1894.

*Receiving instruction under the provisions of a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1893.

*Not examined—absent with leave (sick) until March 1, 1894.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

JANUARY 24, 1894.

At a special meeting of the Col. R. E. A. Crofton Garrison No. 19, Regular Army and Navy Union, Jan. 23, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas of late, articles reflecting upon Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., commanding Fort Sheridan, Ill., in his official capacity, have appeared in certain newspapers—

Be it Resolved, That we, the Comrades of Garrison No. 19, Regular Army and Navy Union, in Garrison assembled, many of whom have known and served under Col. Crofton for years, do declare that Col. Crofton stands without a peer as a commander and that said articles are false and utterly untrue and unworthy of belief.

Be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and that copies be sent to the official organ of the Regular Army and Navy Union, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Army and Navy Register, Kansas City Times, the leading Chicago papers, and that Col. Crofton be notified with a copy.

JULIUS LARGELER, A. A. DALL JOHN KINSELLA, DAVID MURKIN and F. DE. MEISTER—Committee.
Approved: (Signed) JULIUS LARGELER, Commander.
Official: JOHN KINSELLA, Adjutant, Garrison No. 19.

Arms and Explosives says: "The first Napoleon indignantly repudiated the charge that he ordered his men to use blank-cartridges when firing on a mob. It would, he said, have shown both folly and inhumanity to have given such an order. When matters have come to the point that firing is necessary, let it be instantly effective."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The French Minister of Marine, following the precedent of the War Office, has directed that in future all guns mounted on board ship or in coast batteries are to be designated by their exact calibres in millimetres; thus the 27-cm naval gun will in future be styled 274 mm.; the 16-cm. gun 164.7 mm., etc.

Quoting from Yacht the results of the recent trial at Gavre of Harveized plates made by Vichers, the United Service Gazette says: "In comparing these results with others carried out in France, England, and in the United States, Artillerists admit that the resistance of nickel steel plates with hardened face, as compared with ordinary nickel steel plate, is as 1.5 to 1. As a result of the experiments made in the United States, the American class of efficient of various plates as follows: Ordinary nickel steel, 1; nickel steel highly carburized, 1.23; nickel steel highly carburized and treated by the Harve process, 1.63. French Artillerists, however, consider this last figure as being estimated too high, and that it should be reduced to 1.5. It is hoped, therefore, that the experiments carried out at Gavre will prove valuable in showing the recent improvements in armor and in determining the value of its coefficients."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SPAIN AND MELILLA.

ALGIERS, Dec. 19, 1893.

A VISIT to Spain during the past months has been full of interest from the military point of view because of the trouble with the Moors at Melilla. Judging by the national interest evinced, the headlines of the newspapers, and the crowded railway stations wherever a movement of the troops went on, one could easily imagine a great war to be taking place. The development of the reserves has also been most interesting. At first they were very raw levies indeed; some with bare feet, some with sandals, each man having only a part of his uniform. In three weeks there was a great change noticeable; overcoats and new uniforms were issued; the men instead of being allowed to roam all over the town and being billeted on the inhabitants at a trifling sum per day, were wherever possible put into barracks, drilled, and given guard duty to perform. Under the first state of affairs there was serious rioting in one city; under the second the men began to have the appearance of soldiers. Melilla, which your correspondent visited Dec. 14, is a disappointment after all the ado made about it in Spain. As a town it is surprisingly small, though very picturesque, and it is evident that but for its giving Spain a harbor and a foothold in Africa, it has no value whatsoever. The fortifications are very old, the heavy guns with the exception of four Krupps are muzzle loading, smooth bore cannon over fifty years old, to which must be added some mortars, which date back to the middle of the 13th century. The outlying forts are far from being impregnable, and, according to the statement of the Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Martinez, camps are very badly built and badly located, it being impossible to maintain connection with them, except at a heavy cost of life if hostilities are being carried on. To command the 30,000 troops now in Melilla there are some twenty-six line generals, and the proportion of officers to soldiers is extraordinarily large. I hear, on the best of authority, that one company left Madrid for the war with but ten men in it, and though this is an exception, it perhaps explains partially the small size of a regiment I saw drawn up for parade and inspection.

As a whole, the Spanish soldiers seem under age, under fed and under sized, and they are very often deficient or careless in military courtesy to their superiors. Despite French reports, the men at Melilla seemed in the best of spirits and a large detachment carrying flour up to the bakery, joked and chaffed each other, and were allowed to carry horse play to an extraordinary extent. There has been considerable disorder in the camp, a number of camp followers' booths have been wrecked, as a result of which a private was sentenced to be shot. The town, as a whole, is in an extremely dirty condition, nowhere was there a sign of camp policing, and the remarkable neglect of sanitary conditions was the most surprising thing in Melilla. The tents seemed to be well kept and the cavalry horses fairly well looked after; the artillery guns were parked in the open without breech coverings and seemed to be in a very dirty state. The hospitals were in good condition and did not seem to be in want of occupants.

In the afternoon there was a division drill along the shore and across the river Oro and on the heights. Special attention was given to the skirmishing and extended order drills and blank cartridge firing was indulged in, although the division was thrown out to the line of the neutral ground. The skill with which the men were handled and their quick movements were a surprise, after what I had seen in Spain and in the morning. The new fort, the erection of which caused all the trouble, has collapsed owing to the heavy rains. On the 18th there was an attack upon a Spanish vessel driven ashore by a gale, to which Fort San Lorenzo replied. Subsequently the Moors apologized and there is every prospect of a peaceful solution of the troubles. In conclusion, the position of Melilla is such that a couple of well drilled regiments supporting a couple of modern batteries could almost drive the Spaniards into the sea, unless the fleet's guns could save them, which seems doubtful. There were only five men-of-war in harbor on the 14th. O. G. V.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

A CADET'S CUTENESS.

SEVERAL days ago there was an examination in Washington of Revenue Marine cadets, and in the list of questions was: "Where is Cape Finisterre?" What answer was generally given is known only to the examiners, but one bright youth expressed himself on the spot to a man near him. "Ah," he said, very cutely, "they are running catch questions in on us, are they? Well, it's a good thing I know a little French. Finisterre is Land's End, and anybody knows Land's End is in England," and he put down the answer

THE CASE OF LIEUT. DAVENPORT.

We give here the comments of the Secretary of the Navy on the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. Richard G. Davenport, U. S. N., omitting only for the sake of brevity a few sentences in the first part of report, indicating their absence by stars:

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1894.

On March 17, 1889, in the midst of a hurricane the U. S. S. *Nipsic* was, by order of her commanding officer, after consultation with the executive officer, Lieut. Hawley, and the navigator, Lieut. Davenport, run upon the beach in the harbor of Asia, Samoa. * * Shortly after she struck, the doctor and chief engineer were sent ashore in a boat with the sick, while the captain and all the officers, except Lieut. Davenport, and nearly all the crew, congregated upon the fore-castle. From this point, after several efforts, connection was made by a line with the shore, by means of which a bawser was finally made fast, and over this most of the crew and all the officers congregated there made their way safely to the shore. Some of our officers were ashore at the time of the disaster, and these were called upon by Rear Admiral Kimberly, the admiral in command, to make written reports of the occurrences they witnessed. Among the officers ashore were Lieut. Purcell, and it was his duty, in the report he then made, to point out anything which he might have witnessed in the conduct of Lieut. Davenport. * * *

It appears that, notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Kimberly says that no charge against Lieut. Davenport was officially brought to his notice, Mr. Davenport's conduct upon the occasion referred to was talked about unfavorably by some of the officers, including Lieut. Purcell, and unfavorable mention was made of him in press despatches. Lieut. Davenport, on account of this unfavorable comment, requested Admiral Kimberly, a short time after the hurricane, to call a Court of Inquiry, but his request was denied. Subsequently, in May, 1890, he made a similar request of the Navy Department, after arriving at Honolulu, but no court was ordered.

Over four years had elapsed since the hurricane when Lieut. Purcell made charges in writing against Lieut. Davenport, and he sent them to a committee of the New York Yacht Club, to be used to prevent the admission of Lieut. Davenport as a member of that club. In this he succeeded, and thereupon Lieut. Davenport, having learned that some person whose name was not given him preferred charges against him before this club, requested the Department to call a court to inquire into the matter of his conduct at Samoa.

All the circumstances connected with this case show that Lieut. Purcell was actuated in the course he took rather by malice against one who had been his superior officer while on board the *Nipsic* than by any desire to enforce military discipline in a proper manner. Such conduct is strongly reprobated by the Department.

Lieut. Davenport seems not to have been in favor with those who were his subordinates on board the *Nipsic*. Only one of them, Lieut. White, testifies in his favor. The court noticed this fact. There is no evidence against him whatever, and no opinion expressed that is unfavorable to him, by either of the two officers who were his seniors on board the *Nipsic*, or by the Admiral in command of the fleet. Nevertheless, the evidence of these junior officers, although it is to be weighed in the light of the fact that he was not in favor with them, must be carefully weighed.

The court in its opinion finds nothing whatever against Lieut. Davenport, except as to the time and manner of his leaving the ship. On this point it says "that the applicant failed in his duty at this time, and that his conduct was unbecoming an officer of the Navy. In this opinion the court is emphatic. It cannot swerve from the broad principle on which the morale of naval discipline rests. An officer must at all times show in himself an example which his inferiors may emulate, and even in periods of dire distress order and discipline must be preserved to the very last. In abandoning the ship the third senior officer on board should be among the last to leave. In this case the evidence is perfectly clear that the applicant was the first to land from among all those remaining on board after the cutter had been despatched with the sick."

The Department fully approves the principle here laid down, and yet there may be exceptions to this as to other rules.

At the time that Lieut. Davenport left the *Nipsic* and swam ashore, the vessel was within twenty-five or thirty yards of the shore. Some minutes after the ship was beached he had gone into his cabin below for the purpose of securing some money belonging to him. After this, and immediately before leaving the ship, he had gone aft to aid in putting the ship's signal in a place of safety; and he testifies that after he came up on deck he endeavored to make his way to the fore-castle, but was twice knocked off his feet by wreckage and waves dashing over the vessel. If it was impossible for him to reach the point where the captain was on the fore-castle, and to place himself by his side, it is difficult to see what useful purpose he could subserve by remaining longer upon the ship. Lieut. Davenport's testimony shows that at the time he thought he could not reach the fore-castle, if he really entertained this opinion, and if, considering the circumstances, it was such an opinion as might well be entertained by an officer who was cool and collected, the Department does not see that acting upon it would be conduct unbecoming an officer. The court finds that he was cool and collected, and says that the evidence is conflicting on the point as to whether, at the time he left the ship, connection had been made with the shore from the fore-castle, by means of the bawser, over which the crew and officers there congregated finally made their escape. * * *

If he was cool enough at the time to calculate the chances before him, and if he was taking into consideration nothing whatever but his own safety, it seems he would have made his way to the fore-castle if he could readily have done so. He must have calculated, supposing him to have been considering his own safety only, whether it was less dangerous to attempt to reach the shore by swimming than by going to the fore-castle and ashore over the bawser.

There is nothing in this case to show that Lieut. Davenport lost his presence of mind. In the consultation which had taken place some time before between him, the executive officer and the captain, as to the course that should be pursued, and in navigating, as he did, the ship to shore, the evidence is that he was cool and collected. It is not presumable that he was courageous and self-pointing up to the moment of leaving the ship, and that he then lost his head. Indeed, the finding of the court is that, in going ashore as he did, "he deliberately assumed a greater personal risk than he would have done had he gone ashore over the line." He could not deliberately have chosen this course unless he deliberately concluded, as he testifies he did, from having been twice taken off his feet in the effort to reach the fore-castle, that it was more dangerous to go to the fore-castle and ashore over the line than it was to attempt to reach the shore by swimming.

It is difficult to properly judge of the conduct of any person placed in the trying circumstances then surrounding this officer, but the Department, after thorough study of the evidence in this case, of the finding of the court, and of the report of the Judge Advocate General sustaining the finding of the court, thinks the proper solution of the conduct of Lieut. Davenport is that he thought, as he testifies he did at the time he left the ship, that he could not reach the fore-castle where the captain was. This seems to be the only conclusion that could have justified a reasonable man who had a reasonable regard for his own safety in deciding deliberately, as the court finds he did, to adopt the method of swimming ashore when this was more dangerous than going by the bawser. He believed he could not reach the bawser.

The charge that Lieut. Davenport was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer of the Navy is a grave accusation against one whose character up to the moment of leaving the ship has been unimpeached. It is in the nature of a

criminal accusation; and if there be any doubt upon any point material to be considered, this officer is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, especially when his superiors then present had not at the time, and have not now, any words for him other than of commendation. What adds great force to the conclusion to which we are compelled by this benevolent and just rule of legal construction is the fact that Lieut. Davenport has repeatedly demanded a court of inquiry. He certainly did not seem to fear the result of a fair trial when he demanded of Admiral Kimberly a court of inquiry shortly after the disaster; when he demanded it again of the Navy Department a year thereafter; or when, finally, he insisted, at the end of four and a half years, that such a court should be granted him. On the other hand, when we are obliged, on account of the conflicting testimony, to resort to internal evidence, the lapse of over four years between the time of the occurrence and the preferring of the written accusation against Lieut. Davenport by Lieut. Purcell would seem to weigh against the accuser and in favor of the accused, when the testimony of the two is to be balanced in opposing scales. If the charges were to be brought at all, they ought to have been brought while the transactions were recent and fresh in the minds of witnesses.

It seems to the Department further, that without resorting to any rule of law, giving to the accused the benefit of all reasonable doubts, and considering the question as to whether when he left the ship connection had been made from the fore-castle to the shore as one fairly left in doubt by the evidence, the case would stand thus: Lieut. Davenport could see what was going on upon the fore-castle and upon the shore, from the point at which he was; the shore line was only twenty-five or thirty yards from the fore-castle of the ship; those on the fore-castle were making every effort to establish communication with the shore, if they had not already done so; natives were on shore attempting to catch the line, if they had not already caught it, and if that connection was not already made it was certainly about to be made. He undoubtedly saw the preparations; saw what had been done, and that what was about to be accomplished would be accomplished; and if he did conclude that the means of escape was thus opened to those upon the fore-castle, that he could not with safety to himself reach the fore-castle, and there was nothing else he could do to benefit those who were there, the Department thinks that he had the right to leave the ship, and it would not seem to be even a mistake of judgment.

Another question in the case is whether Lieut. Davenport ought to have denuded himself of his clothing, as the evidence shows that he did, some time previous to his leaving the ship. After the order had been given by the captain of the vessel to abandon the ship, Lieut. Davenport, then being dressed in pajamas and slippers, and having on a service coat, stripped himself entirely. This he did before he accompanied the captain to the fore-castle, and he went about the ship for some time in a nude condition. Lieut. Davenport, as navigating officer of the ship, had some time before this made a survey of the harbor, and he knew the currents and how dangerous they must be in a hurricane like the one then prevailing, and certainly clothing of any kind would to some extent disable a swimmer. He no doubt expected that the vessel would break up, but how soon this was to be nobody could tell; and he appears to have considered he was only taking a proper precaution in divesting himself of his clothing at the time he did. That he had not lost his presence of mind, but that he was, on the contrary, cool and courageous, is shown by the fact that after going forward with the captain he went aft to look after the signals, and that he placed the signals in their proper chests and a cured them before he left.

The Department is of opinion, however, that Lieut. Davenport would have set a much better example to the men of the crew, and contributed more to good order and military discipline, if he had not stripped himself as soon as he did. Further than this, the Department finds no unbecoming conduct on the part of this officer; and it is always to be remembered that the concurrent testimony of his superior officers, Rear Admiral Kimberly, Comdr. Mulan and Lieut. Hawley, who were present at the time upon the spot, and knew the circumstances as it is impossible for us to know them now, is that they find nothing whatever in his conduct to condemn.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings, findings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in this case are approved, as recommended by the Judge Advocate General. (Signed) H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in their finding say: The court finds no imputation on the conduct of the applicant, Lieut. Richard G. Davenport, U. S. Navy, prior to the stranding of the *Nipsic* on the morning of March 16, 1889, and, further, the court is of opinion that from March 13 up to the time of the beaching of the ship he performed his whole duty as navigator in an eminently satisfactory and praiseworthy manner, and that no fault can be found with his conduct as an officer of the Navy, but, on the contrary, it appears to the court that he behaved with coolness and courage during the time the anchorage of the *Nipsic* was shifted and when she was subsequently run ashore on the morning of March 16, 1889, and that, during this time he displayed commendable attention to duty under most trying circumstances, and that he did not flinch when the peril was greatest, i. e., when the ship was in imminent danger of dragging onto the reef just prior to beaching her.

In the point as to the time and manner in which the applicant left the ship, which involves serious imputations brought against the applicant, the court is constrained, after a most careful and exhaustive examination of the evidence before it, to a finding adverse to the applicant. In reaching this conclusion the court has kept distinctly in view the following circumstances, which, in its opinion, must bear very strongly in mitigation of his conduct.

- The circumstances are as follows:
1. That the ship was to all intents and purposes a wreck.
 2. That the order to abandon her had been given.
 3. That the captain was anxious to get all the crew out of her as speedily as possible.
 4. That no organized attempt was made to carry out the station bill for abandoning ship.
 5. That the captain himself testifies that it was a case of *sautez qui peut* and that any one of the officers and crew was, in his opinion, free to leave the ship in any manner he saw fit.
 6. That the applicant was in no bodily fear.
 7. That no complaint is made against him by his superiors, nor is any charge brought by them, although they were cognizant of the facts at the time, but the imputations rest mainly on the testimony of biased witnesses, his juniors in rank, given four and a half years after the event and first takes shape in the form of a covert attack on the applicant's character.
 8. That the applicant may have felt reasonably sure that proper means had been provided for the safety of all on board. Although the evidence is not clear on this point, the court holds that the applicant is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.
 9. That in choosing the method of landing by swimming the applicant deliberately assumed a greater personal risk than he would have done had he gone ashore over the line.

These mitigating circumstances, together with

the excellent conduct of the applicant up to the time of the ship's taking ground, must, in the opinion of the court, modify, to a considerable extent, its adverse opinion on the question, which is really the main issue of the case, but the court is of opinion that the applicant failed in his duty at this time and that his conduct was unbecoming an officer of the Navy. In this opinion the court is emphatic. It cannot swerve from the broad principle on which the morale of naval discipline rests. An officer must at all times show in himself an example which his inferiors may emulate, and even in periods of dire stress order and discipline must be preserved to the very last. In abandoning the ship the third senior officer on board should be among the last to leave. In this case the evidence is perfectly clear that the applicant was the first to land from among all those remaining on board after the cutter had been despatched with the sick. His duty was clearly to remain by the side of the captain, and nothing could relieve him of that obligation except the explicit command of the captain himself.

The court dismisses the imputation that the chronometers could have been saved at the time the ship was abandoned as purile.

The court further dismisses the imputations on the conduct of the applicant subsequent to his landing from the *Nipsic* on the morning of March 16. It is not in evidence, except by the applicant's own statement, that the applicant assisted materially on the beach, but the court considers that this act of omission under the circumstances should not be held against him, as there was very little that could be done effectively by any officer or man on shore in assisting the crews of the *Vandalia* or *Trenton*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER HENRY W. LYON, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York from abroad on Saturday, Jan. 27.

COMMANDER G. W. COFFIN, U. S. Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Jan. 29.

COLONEL THOMAS Y. FIELD, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, is located at Wayne, Delaware County, Pa.

SENATOR AND MRS. HALE gave a dinner party last week, the guests of honor being the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert.

LIEUTENANT E. M. HUGHES and P. A. Surg. A. C. H. Russell, U. S. N., registered this week at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

The Navy Department has decided not to send a relief to the *New York* for Lieut.-Comdr. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., but will wait until the ship returns home.

SURGEON E. H. GREEN, U. S. Navy, recently detached from the *Dale* and ordered to the *Marblehead*, reported for duty on the latter vessel on Feb. 1.

REAR ADMIRAL D. L. BRAINE and Mrs. Braine gave a reception Jan. 27, from 4 to 7 P. M., at their pleasant home at 67 First Place, Brooklyn. There were many callers.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. PAGE, U. S. N., has made his permanent residence in Bangor, Me., since his retirement and has little of his original malady visible at the present time.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., was at Paris, France, Jan. 18, about to take steamer from Marseilles for Yokohama, Japan, to take command of the gunboat *Petrel*.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. COFFIN, U. S. N., who goes to Rio de Janeiro to relieve Capt. Pickens in command of the *Charleston*, sailed en route on Jan. 31, on the steamship *Paris*.

SURGEON ALEX. F. MAGRUDER, U. S. N., continues on sick leave, and his condition has grown no better since his return from the *Boston* at Honolulu. Dr. Magruder is residing at the corner of 18th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.

A MUSICAL and dramatic entertainment was given on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, at the Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 30, under the direction of Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N., which was largely attended by officers, and blue jackets.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND MRS. GEORGE W. LAWS, U. S. N., have returned from their wedding trip and held their first reception at the house of the bride's father previous to their departure for New York. Mr. Laws is on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

RECENT reports from the U. S. S. *Concord* are to the effect that the health of her chief engineer, Mr. John A. Scott, U. S. N., is far from satisfactory, and it is not unlikely that a board of survey will soon take the question of invaliding him home into consideration.

THE Reverend George W. Huntington, a prominent Episcopalian clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is taking an important part in the religious revival going on in that city, served as Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, from October, 1863, to November, 1865.

PAYMASTER ARTHUR PETERSON, U. S. N., and his wife are pleasantly situated at Yokohama, and will remain there until some time during the coming spring, when the paymaster will probably be ordered home for the usual leave and a short assignment at some eastern point.

A VERY pretty wedding came off on Thursday of last week at Washington, being the marriage of Miss Lucy Derby Page, daughter of the late Prof. Charles G. Page, and Dr. Wm. Mercer Sprigg, of Washington, D. C. The bride is a first cousin of Chief Engr. Webster, U. S. N. The happy pair will reside in Washington.

MISS RUTH WOODBURY BAKER, daughter of Chief Engr. Charles H. Baker, U. S. Navy, was married Jan. 30, at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D. C., to Mr. W. J. Fox, of New York City. There was a large attendance. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents. After a trip to Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Fox will make their home in New York.

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States will soon have their insignia ready for companions, and the commandery will then be in full working order. The rosettes are already in possession of many of the companions.

The *Montgomery* will be transferred to the Norfolk Navy-yard in the course of the next two weeks and the operation of fitting her for commission will be forwarded with all despatch. It is the intention of Secretary Herbert to take the *Montgomery* to some southern port from whence the people of the city whose name she bears may have an opportunity of seeing what a real man-of-war looks like. The final disposition of the ship will depend largely upon the needs of the Service, but it is said now that her first cruise will be to the Mediterranean to enable Comdr. Davis, her captain, to pay a nationally inspired visit of courtesy to the Infanta Eulalia of Spain.

Among the guests at the recent dinner of the "Gridiron Club," of Washington, was Lieut. Lucien Young, of the Navy. Lieut. Young, who is a native of the blue grass country, has an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and experience to amuse the landlubbers with, and is always ready to relate his adventures by flood and field. One of his chums, who married into the family of Mr. Trenholm, of Charleston, tells a story at the expense of Lucien, to the effect that he was once sampling some very rare old Madeira at Mr. Trenholm's house, when the Lieutenant turned to their host and said: "I am from the blue grass country, Mr. Trenholm; have you any good old whiskey you can give me to take the taste of that stuff out of my mouth?"

LIEUTENANT M. E. SAVILLE, 13th U. S. Infantry is a recent arrival at Fort Reno, O. T.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHASE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and family have joined at Fort Supply.

MAJOR G. M. WHEELER, U. S. Army, is at present quartered at the Brevoort House, New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. P. HAINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Jan. 30, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT W. C. DAVIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of the Presidio of San Francisco, is absent on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT F. B. MCCOY, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, will spend the month of February on leave.

LIEUTENANT R. R. STEVENS, 6th U. S. Infantry, has returned to duty at Hot Springs, Ark., from a short leave.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ward are spending the winter at "The Endicott," New York City.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, who is now awaiting retirement, is spending the winter at Lexington, Ky.

CAPTAIN C. C. CHURCHILL, U. S. Army, retired, of Newport, R. I., was a guest at the Everett House, New York City, this week.

CHAPLAIN J. A. POTTER, U. S. Army, who is spending the winter in San Francisco, has had his leave extended four months.

LIEUTENANT E. B. CASSATT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and bride have rejoined at Fort Walla Walla from Philadelphia, Pa., and received a hearty welcome.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from a few weeks' visit to relatives in Washington, D. C.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 4th U. S. Artillery, A. D. C., are expected to leave St. Paul early next week on a tour abroad.

COLONEL PETER T. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Infantry, arrived in St. Paul this week to assume command of the Department of Dakota during the absence of Gen. Merrill in Europe.

CAPTAIN R. B. BALL, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., now at Fort Townsend, Wash., is expected to leave there in a few days for the East and enter upon a tour of temporary duty at Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT DAVID PRICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken command of Light Battery K at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., during the absence in Europe for four months of Capt. John W. Dillenback.

LIEUTENANT F. H. ALBRIGHT, 9th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort Ontario, N. Y., in succession to Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., who has gone on leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., and Lieut. Macdonald, A. D. C., who have been on a visit to Key West, Dry Tortugas, etc., since last week, are expected to return to Governor's Island next week.

COLONEL JAMES W. FORSYTH, 7th Cavalry, and other officers stationed at Fort Riley, have written letters to the governor of the Soldiers' Home highly praising the Keeley League for the good it has done among the men of Fort Riley.

RELIEF AGENT HUTCHINS, of St. Paul, Minn., received a check for \$50 sent him by Col. D. Perry, 10th Cav., in behalf of the troops at Fort Custer, who gave an entertainment for the benefit of the St. Paul poor. The ladies of the same post have also contributed a box of clothing for the poor.

COLONELS JOSEPH R. SMITH and B. J. D. Irwin, of the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will have, we hope, a pleasant trip when they go to Europe this coming spring to represent their branch of the Service at the Eleventh International Medical Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, from March 29 to April 5.

A few days ago our Ambassador at Berlin presented to Emperor William of Germany, Lieut. F. W. Harris, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Military Attache at Brussels, and on the same day Mrs. Runyon presented to the Empress Mrs. Vreeland, wife of Lieut. Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. Navy, Naval Attache at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

LIEUTENANT H. DEH. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, awaiting retirement, is spending the winter in Toledo, Ohio.

CAPTAIN D. A. LYLE, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, will soon go abroad in search of health to remain until next summer.

MAJOR LAFAYETTE E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Campbell are visiting at Germantown, Pa., where their daughter is at school.

LIEUTENANT W. F. BLAUVELT, 15th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Sheridan is visiting in New York City, with address 18 South William street.

LIEUTENANT S. M. HACKNEY, 16th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Douglas, Utah, this week for the East to spend February and March on leave.

QUARTERMASTER C. W. HOBBS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McPherson, Ga., this week on a short visit to Washington, D. C., where he has many warm friends.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, U. S. A., has been the recipient of many congratulations since the official promulgation of his acquittal in G. C. M. O. 7, c.-s. A. G. O.

CAPTAIN WM. AUMAN, 13th U. S. Infantry, left Pottsville, Pa., this week for St. Louis, thence to Jefferson Barracks, San Antonio, and Fort Supply, I. T.

COLONEL J. R. SMITH, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., was expected to return to New York the latter part of this week from a pleasant trip to the South.

LIEUTENANT GARLAND N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has his office in Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City, has had his leave extended six months.

LIEUTENANT A. D. SCHENCK, 2d U. S. Artillery, took charge of the Subsistence Department this week at Fort Warren, Mass., in succession to Lieut. Geo. Blakely, 2d Art.

CAPTAIN O. B. MITCHAM, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on sick leave from Watervliet Arsenal, is still in Europe with address care Robert Thode and Company, Dresden, Germany.

LIEUTENANT T. B. MOTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, whose father died recently, sailed for Havre, Jan. 27, to be absent for a few weeks. His address will be care Drexel, Harges and Co., Paris, France.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CRUIKSHANK, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., who has been seriously ill for some time past will seek recuperation during a two months' leave recently granted him.

1ST SERGEANT JIM of the detachment of Indian Scouts at Fort Apache, having re-enlisted without any break in his service, his appointment is continued from the original date, July 16, 1893.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, Commandant of Fort Ontario, has recently established a Post Exchange at that post and detailed Lieut. Frank H. Albright, 9th Inf., as Exchange officer.

COLONEL SAMUEL R. HONEY, of Newport, R. I., formerly of the Army, gave a dinner recently, and among the guests were Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Art., and Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adjutant 2d U. S. Art.

The seniors of the Infantry Arm, Lieut. Col. A. T. Smith, Major G. M. Randall and Capt. G. S. Carpenter, will each get a step on the retirement of Col. Montgomery Bryant, 13th U. S. Inf., in the near future.

It is understood that the late Caldwell Hart Colt left no will, and his large estate, estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 will go to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Colt of Hartford, Conn., next of kin.

CAPTAIN J. M. CARELL, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, was to leave Washington Bks. the latter part of this week, for Portland, Oregon, to attend his brother's wedding. He will return about Washington's Birthday.

CAPTAIN E. L. HUGGINS, Aide-de-Camp, has taken charge of the A. G. O., Headquarters Department of the Missouri, during the temporary absence on a few weeks' leave of Col. J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General.

PRIVATE BLOWS with his Breath Troop L, 1st U. S. Cav., for dealing blows with his hand, and biting with his teeth, Corp. Short Bull, of the same troop, has been dishonorably discharged and relegated to confinement at hard labor for two months.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., who is entitled to three aides-de-camp, but for many years has only had two, has selected as third in that very efficient officer on duty at Mt. Vernon Barracks, for some time past, Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf.

LIEUTENANT J. S. OXSTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, after a pleasant tour of duty at the Leland Stanford University, Menlo Park, California, since March 1892, now terminated by his own desire, will, when he returns to regimental duty, join Andrus's battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

CAPTAIN GILBERT E. OVERTON, U. S. Army, retired, having changed his residence from Washington, D. C. to the Pacific Coast, has been transferred from the District of Columbia Commandery to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His address is care C. A. Sumner and Co., Los Angeles.

COLONEL WM. J. ELLIOTT, Division Inspector General National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Miss Hannah Marim Bateman, were married on Thursday Jan. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Bateman, 206 W. 35th street, Philadelphia. Col. Elliott is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy of the class of '78. The ceremony was witnessed by a few relatives and personal friends. Among the invited guests were Gen. James A. Beaver, Gov. Pattison, General D. H. Hastings, Gen. Snowden and staff, Mr. and Mrs. Dulles, Mrs. Hampton, of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Addison Peters, D. D., assisted by the Rev. James Paxton.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SMITH's battery (K, 3d Artillery) was to leave Atlanta, Ga., for Key West, Fla., Feb. 4.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, is located for the winter at 15 Blagden street, Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN F. H. EDMUNDS, 1st U. S. Infantry, visited in New York City this week, registering at the Grand Union Hotel.

MRS. IRWIN, wife of Lieut. Irwin, 11th Infantry, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. P. Branch, at 610 Green Street, Augusta, Ga.

CAPTAIN J. J. DOUGHERTY, U. S. A., is spending the winter pleasantly at 2,203 Buena Vista street, San Antonio, Texas.

CAPTAIN J. W. DILLENBACK, 1st U. S. Artillery, leaves Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week on his trip abroad.

EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR LEWIS A. GRANT visited in New York City this week with headquarters at the Astor House.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY BRYANT, 13th U. S. Infantry, relinquished active duty Jan. 21, and may go to reside at Wichita, where he has a sister living.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., owing to recent change of station has been transferred from the Nebraska to the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

CHAPLAIN J. W. HILLMAN, U. S. A., recently appointed from New York, goes to Ft. Sill for his first post of duty. He is about 41 years of age, a Presbyterian, and a man of ability and culture. He is expected at Ft. Sill early in March.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. L. TOWN, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., on sick leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., since Oct. 30, last, will when it expires, about Feb. 9, go to Chicago for temporary duty at Major Gen. Miles's headquarters.

MRS. NELSON, widow of Col. Anderson D. Nelson, U. S. A., was married in New York, Jan. 31, to Mr. Wm. B. Hornblower, whose nomination to and rejection by the Senate as the successor of Justice Blatchford on the Supreme Court Bench, is of recent occurrence.

At a charity entertainment, given Jan. 26, at Hardman Hall, 5th Avenue, the wife of Col. East, who is a fine pianist, assisted by Mr. Oehlrich on the "cello," gave selections from Beethoven and Chopin, and Miss Lillian O'Connell recited. Enthusiastic applause from the crowded audience rewarded the efforts of the artists.

AMONG those present at a dinner given recently by Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, in honor of Archbishop Corrigan, were Col. and Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Elkins, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie and Major and Mrs. Post, and M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador.

LIEUTENANT E. T. WINSTON, 14th U. S. Infantry, and bride are "at home" at 1,038 Ingraham street, Los Angeles, Cal., until Feb. 15. The bride was Miss Charlotte Llewellyn Burnett, daughter of Mrs. M. C. Burnett, of Los Angeles, Cal., in which city the marriage took place Jan. 10.

LIEUTENANT WM. A. MANN, 17th Infantry, who recently assumed charge of the consolidated mess at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is, says a correspondent there, eminently successful in his administration of the affairs of that important department, and the highest satisfaction is expressed at the excellence of the meals furnished.

COLONEL MOONLIGHT, nominated this week Minister to Bolivia, was born in Scotland about sixty years ago, came to this country when a young man and enlisted in the U. S. Army. He served through the war, and because of his gallantry and executive qualities was made colonel of a Kansas regiment. Since the war he has been prominent in Kansas public affairs.

GENERAL GREELY, Chief of the Signal Corps, has sent to the War Department the result of the recent examination of candidates for transfer from other branches of the Service to the Signal Corps to fill vacancies existing in the grade of 1st lieutenants. Lieut. Samuel Reber, 9th Cav., heads the list, and was recommended for transfer to the Signal Corps, and Lieut. George O. Squires, 31 Art., was recommended for the high character of his work.

Mrs. ALIDA M. J. MCPARLIN, daughter of General Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, was married Jan. 29, at her father's home in Annapolis, Md., to Senor Don Manuel Elguera, an attaché of the Peruvian Legation at Washington, D. C. The bridegroom's father is president of the Peruvian Senate, and the son has been called home to take a position in the Interior Department. The married couple have sailed for Lima.

An exemplified copy of the will of Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Baltimore, "a citizen of France," as he described himself, son of Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and nephew of the great Napoleon, has been admitted to record in Philadelphia. The executrix, Caroline Leroy Bonaparte, had entered a bond for \$750,000 at Washington. The will was executed in 1881.

A ST AUGUSTINE correspondent writes: "Among those who happened to be in Florida and took advantage of the coincidence to see the battle between Corbett and Mitchell, was 'Fighting' Bob Evans, who is here on duty connected with the Lighthouse Service, accompanied by Comdr. Whiting, who was recently married in Honolulu. Ex-Senator Charles N. Felton, of California, was with the Naval party. He placed a small bet on his fellow-Californian, but did not go to the fight."

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *Chronicle* life at the Yountsville Veterans' Home must be quite lively. That paper says: "The commandant is compelled to carry revolvers in his pockets when walking about the grounds, and the mutinous pensioners lay in wait for him with murderous intent. Though in charge of an army of 500 men, he dare not stir out of his rooms at night. The commandant is G. H. A. Dimpfel, formerly of the U. S. Army, who was wholly retired in 1872."

ARMY OFFICERS FROM TEXAS.

J. H. Dixon, continuing in the Dallas Morning News, a list of officers of the Army who are Texans by birth, adds the following, with their military service: Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., with a fine record and well known in Texas. Lieut. W. S. Scott, also of the 1st Cav., "an officer of recognized ability and has performed much important service. While on duty in northern California looking after the Klamath and Modoc Indians and also when on duty in Montana and South Dakota, he experienced many hardships and his life was often endangered. Lieut. Scott is possessed of decided literary ability and his timely articles in the Graphic and other publications have been read with much interest." Captain F. W. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, who "is known as a fighting officer, and as such is not surpassed so far as records go, by any man entering the Service from West Point since the war." Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., a brother of Hon. Fred Carleton, the well known attorney at the State capital. He has hosts of friends throughout the State who delight in his success. Lieut. O. B. Meyer, 2d Cav., "an officer admirably equipped for his chosen profession with a creditable future in store for him." Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., "among the youngest and brightest subalterns of the Army. The people of Milam County are proud of him and say lots of good things concerning him." Lieut. Clough Overton, 4th Cav., who "has served constantly with his command since graduation and has already seen hard service in dealing with the devilish redskins. He will yet be heard from in his chosen vocation." Capt. Eben Swift, 5th U. S. Cav., "with an Army record of a faithful soldier who delights in performing well his every undertaking." Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav., "son of the late Bishop Elliott, at present with his command in western Texas, but being the senior second lieutenant of Cavalry, and promotion to the next higher grade being lineal, he is naturally a little anxious to know to what one of the ten Cavalry regiments he will next belong. Should his promotion take him from the 5th Cavalry his departure would be regretted by every man, woman and child in the regiment." Lt. R. L. Howze, 6th Cav., "who has attained much distinction in his chosen vocation." He received with others a medal of honor "for gallantry and distinguished bravery in repelling the attacks of hostile Sioux Indians on the north bank of White river, near the mouth of Little Grass Creek, S. D. Jan. 1, 1891. Lieut. Howze has been continually on duty with his troop since graduation and in command of it more than three-fourths of the time. He has been offered school and other detached duty, but so far has preferred straight duty with his troop and regiment. For the information of the Texas girls who may desire a gallant soldier for a husband the writer can further state that he is unmarried."

THE SMALL BORE BULLET IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.

The case of gun-shot wound of the leg, which happened recently in the Bombay riots, confirms in a striking manner some statements and theories put forward by an eminent surgeon, Dr. von Bardeleben (Generalarzt) of Berlin, in a publication issued by the Prussian Minister of War in 1892. From the fact that the whole of the German Cavalry have been armed with the lance, it is to be expected that thrust wounds will be far more numerous than in former days, though of course far less numerous than gun-shot wounds. The velocity, shape, material, and small elevation (only half a metre in 600 M.), coupled with the very flat trajectory of the new bullet, will make the surgical history of the next war totally different from all preceding ones. Summing up the peculiarities of the new bullet, Dr. von Bardeleben says: "We have to deal with a projectile which strikes with an immensely increased velocity, and with a relatively very small contact surface." In 1880 a sentry on duty before the museum in Berlin fired at and missed a man, but hit a "well grown" girl, who was standing 250 paces away; the bullet went clean through the thickest part of her thigh, without touching bone or vessels, and the girl was quite well in twelve days. It would be premature to assume that wounds inflicted by the new weapon will be less dangerous than formerly or, as the author says, "that the military authorities have placed in the hands of their army a weapon less deadly than that of the enemies with whom we have to fight." So far from there being excessive "humanity" about our modern weapons, there is far less—for not only one, but three, four, and perhaps even more, men may be wounded by the same bullet, or several horses may be disabled. The point brought out and substantiated by the Bombay case is, that the shorter the range the greater is the splintering of the bone struck. From various experiments made by Dr. von Bardeleben and others, 400 metres was the range up to which the new bullet caused much splintering. At longer ranges than this it simply bored. Why this apparent paradox should be true is explained on anatomical grounds, which it would be useless (and unintelligible) to set forth here. "Enough of theory!" says the author. "I come to the practical side. We shall presumably have in the battle of the future not only a greater number of wounded generally, but also a greater number of those wounded fatally on the spot. On the other hand, the probability of recovery of those who can be removed still alive from the field is much increased. A wider field will open itself to the endeavors of the surgeon. The most difficult task will ever be the immediate removal of the wounded from the line of fire. And who can estimate before hand where this spot is to be? It sounds a very humane demand that the number of stretcher-bearers and the wound-transport should be increased. But we must not overlook this. Those who carry the wounded must still go forward into the line of fire, and consequently be exposed to the fire, the more so in proportion to their numbers, and should this number be ever an increasing one, who can say whether the diminution in the numbers of the actual fighting men (the combatants in the narrower sense) may not be responsible for a protraction of the fight, and thereby an increase in the number of wounded, or even a loss of victory? The number of men told off for wounded-transport even now amounts to one battalion for each army corps."

COMMON SENSE.

THAT NAVAL BATTLE.

ADMIRAL BENHAM'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Rio, Jan. 29, 1894.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Two American merchant vessels Saturday were prevented from going alongside the wharf. To-day, 6 A. M., sent the *Detroit* to take position that would protect vessels going alongside the wharf, and if fired upon to return fire. My vessel (s) under way and cleared for action.

After the *Detroit* took position, boat from one vessel running line preparatory to haul in was fired upon with muskets from insurgent ship. *Detroit* returned fire with one pounder, shot striking under her bow. Insurgents fired broadside gun (s) leeward.

Later, insurgents fired broadside gun over American merchant vessel. *Detroit* returned fire with musket, striking insurgent sternpost. Passing by insurgent, he was hailed, saying, "If you fire again, I will return your fire, and if necessary will sink you." *Detroit* anchored to command both vessels, one merchant vessel having been carried to new position near wharf, and tug having offered services gratuitously to discharge cargo.

Insurgent leader was notified that these vessels would discharge from the present positions, but that my determination was not changed—to give American merchant vessels full protection to the wharf if they desire to go.

The following cablegram was received from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro by Secretary Greenham Wednesday night:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.

Had an interview with Benham. He reported his action fully to Navy Department yesterday morning. The United States squadron got under way and cleared for action, and he notified the city and insurgents of his intention to protect, by force if necessary, and place alongside of docks, any American vessels wishing to go there. The *Detroit* took the position best afforded to protect, with orders, if the vessels were fired upon, to return fire. A boat from one of the American vessels running a line preparatory to hauling in was fired upon from the insurgents, but was not struck. The *Detroit* returned fire with a six pounder, which struck under the bows of the insurgent cruiser. The insurgent then fired its broadside guns to leeward, and later the *Detroit* returned fire, the musket-balls striking the insurgents' stern-post. Passing by the *Detroit*, the commander of the *Detroit* hailed the insurgent vessel, telling him that if he fired again the *Detroit* would return fire, and, if necessary, sink him.

One of the American vessels having now been carried into a new position near the dock, and a tug having offered services gratuitously to discharge cargoes of all, the insurgent cruiser's leader was notified that the vessels would discharge from the positions they were then in, but that the determination of the Comdr.-in-Chief of the U. S. Squadron remained unchanged to give American vessels full protection and place them in their berths at docks if they so desired. Later the *Detroit* was withdrawn and the squadron anchored.

Benham has not interfered in the least with military or naval operations of either side, nor is it his intention to do so. He has notified insurgents that it is his duty to protect Americans and commerce of the United States, and this he intends to do, and says American vessels must not be interfered with in their movements, but they must take the consequences when getting in the line of fire, where legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until belligerent rights are accorded, insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. Right of insurgents to search neutral vessels or to seize any portion of their cargoes is denied, even though they be within the class which may be defined as contraband of war, during hostilities between two independent governments. Forcible seizure of such articles in the present status of insurgents would constitute an act of piracy.

Since the effective action of Monday everything is quiet. The attempted blockade to commerce and trade is broken, and events move smoothly. All foreign commanders concur as far as I am advised.

THOMPSON.

Secretary Herbert Thursday sent the following despatch to Admiral Benham:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

BENHAM, Rio: Further information received from United States minister. We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you have carried out instructions and protected American commerce. Rely upon you for continued exercise of wise discretion. HERBERT.

A RECENT Denver despatch says that Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cavalry, who was ordered out with troops to prevent any invasion of Mexican revolutionists in this country, has telegraphed to Fort Logan that he expected them to cross the border near Corsilla Springs, if at all, and had sent a detachment to that point. The officers at Fort Logan do not believe there is any danger of an invasion.

The formula of the oath to the colors presented annually to the Austrian troops, according to ancient custom, has to be administered in nine languages, while the religious parts of the ceremony are conducted by Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Greek orthodox priests, Protestant pastors, Jewish rabbis and Mohammedan ulema.

THE £1,600 presented to the Duchess of York on her marriage, by officers of all branches of the British Army, has been handed over by her Royal Highness to the Cambridge Asylum for soldiers' widows, as a separate fund, to be known as "The presentation from the Duchess of York of her wedding gift from officers of the Army."

On every Christmas Day since the Napoleonic invasion of Russia in 1812 a prayer has been recited in all the churches of the Czar's Empire, calling down the curses of Heaven upon the French. Indeed the anathema formed part of the Christmas Day liturgy of the Orthodox Church. Last Christmas it was for the first time omitted, by order of the Emperor and in deference to the susceptibilities of his newly.

THE NAVY

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM MCADOO, Assistant Secretary.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—A. R. Adml. O. F. Stanton

MIANTOMOH, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain R. R. Wallis, comdg. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31 for York river for target practice.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Comdr. F. Curtis comdg. Left New York Jan. 23 to make cruise along the coast to blow up wrecks between Sandy Hook and Key West. Put into Hampton Roads Jan. 29 and sailed Jan. 30.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Temporary flagship of Acting Rear Admiral Stanton. Sailed from Port au Prince Jan. 23, for Brazil, to look after trouble there. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, San Domingo, West Indies.

MACHIAS, 8 guns, Commander Charles J. Train. At Navy-yard, New York. Will soon be put out of commission, and extensive alterations made in accordance with Stability board's recommendations. Will proceed to Norfolk.

European Station.—A. R. Adml. Henry Erben.

Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London Eng.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship, Capt. A. T. Mahan. At Villefranche. Expected to leave for a cruise in the Mediterranean the latter part of January.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander C. M. Thomas. Left Villefranche for Genoa Feb. 1 and will be docked there preparatory to sailing for San Francisco via Cape Horn, stopping en route at Rio, Callao and Panama.

S. Atl. Station.—A. R. Adml. A. E. K. Benham

Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

NEWARK, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain S. W. Terry. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At Rio de Janeiro. She will be detained on the Brazilian Coast until troubles are over and will then resume her voyage to Callao. Comdr. G. W. Coffin ordered to command, and left per steamer of Jan. 31.

DETROIT, 10 guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

NEW YORK, 1st rate, 18 guns, Capt. J. W. Philip comdg. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 31. Will probably relieve the *Chicago* on the European Station next spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Will proceed to New York shortly and Admiral Benham will relieve Admiral Stanton on the North Atlantic Station. At Rio de Janeiro.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Montevideo Jan. 15.

Pacific Station.—Rear Admiral John Irwin

Commo W. A. Kirkland ordered to hold himself in readiness to command and to leave per steamer of March 17.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Ca. unless otherwise noted.

PHILADELPHIA, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Honolulu Dec. 30, where it is thought she will remain for some time.

ADAMS, 3d rate, Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 30. Will probably return to Mare Island in February for repairs.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. Sailed from Callao Jan. 31 for Montevideo, and thence continues to New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Engaged in survey work on the coast of Lower California.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempf, comdg. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Expects to make a voyage South early in March.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington. At Callao, under orders to proceed to San Francisco, Cal. Her bottom is reported very foul. Will sail on arrival of Comdr. Folger, who relieves Comdr. P. F. Harrington.

MORICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal. Repairs completed. Will relieve the *Adams* at Honolulu, H. I.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts, in winter quarters.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. At Anapa Jan. 31.

Asiatic Station.—A. R. Admiral Jos. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick. Arrived at Wosung, Feb. 1 en route to United States by way of the Suez Canal and Mediterranean. She is expected to reach New York early in April. Will later be assigned to the training service.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey. At Shanghai Dec. 13.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley. At Yokohama. Has been ordered home, and will probably come to Mare Island, Cal. Is expected early in April.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Yokohama, Japan. Lt. Comdr. W. H. Emory is ordered to command.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman. At Yokohama Jan. 10. A correspondent writing from Hong Kong, China, Dec. 22, where the vessel arrived that date after a pleasant run from New York, gives the time of 108 days spent on the trip since leaving New York Sept. 16.

as follows: 41 days in port, one day and a half in the Suez Canal and sixty-five and a half days at sea. The average speed for the voyage was very little under ten knots. Forced draught was at no time used and never more than half boiler power. The health of all on board continues good.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. At Yokohama Jan. 8.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns. Comdr. C. J. Barclay. On her annual cruise among the West India Islands. At Martinique Jan. 18. Was due at Gulf of Paria Jan. 31; St. Kitts, Feb. 23; Santa Cruz March 11; St. Thomas March 22, and Hampton Roads April 12.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. F. W. Dickinson. Placed in commission Jan. 31. At Norfolk, Va. Will leave for Newport to take on the apprentice boys for a trip in the West Indies.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys). Will be relieved by the *Constellation*, and in turn will relieve the *St. Louis* at Philadelphia.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. M. Sheperd. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Commander C. M. Chester. At Annapolis, Md.

CUMING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Washington for the winter.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 3 guns. Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass. The address of the ship is P. O. Box 234, Boston.

FERN, fourth rate, despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At New York, Jan. 29.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Erie, Pa., in winter quarters.

STILETTO.—Torpedo Boat. Assigned to duty at Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Was to leave Philadelphia Feb. 3 for ports in the West Indies, to return to Philadelphia about May, 1894.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns. Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York. At the foot of 28th st., East River, will sail early in April on her annual summer cruise.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. O. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Will be relieved by the *Essex*, and her name will be stricken from the Navy List.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajazz*, *Catakill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *McHopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pickett, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CHILI'S warship *El Capitán Prat* was run aground Jan. 30 at Corral, a seaport town in the province of Valdivia, but was floated off again with but slight damages.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 10, issued Jan. 16, 1894, amends Articles 257, 259, 291, 376, 400, 491, 780, 784, 791, 794, 795, 796, 801, 826, 863, 904, 995, 1545, 1589, 1607, and 1623.

Work on the *Erebus*, now nearing completion at Dubuque, Iowa, is being pushed this winter with the intention of floating the craft to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

The cruiser *Marblehead* will be placed in commission Feb. 14, and will be assigned temporarily to the North Atlantic Station. Her complement of officers was completed this week by the assignment of several lieutenants.

Work on the *Porpoise*, *Penguin*, and the *Albatross* the three gun-boats to be constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding Works, will be begun as soon as the preliminaries between the Government and the contractors can be fully settled.

A board composed of Chief Engr. Webster, P. A. Engr. McFarland and P. A. Engr. Bryan, of the Navy, has been appointed to carry on some evaporative tests with a battery of new boilers recently placed in position for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Two examples of aluminum-built yachts are at present to be seen in French waters. The 10-ton yacht *Vendresse*, launched last month from the stocks of the Société de Chantiers de la Loire, and now in course of being fitted out for next season. The other is a 33 ft. sailing boat, now on exhibition on the Seine.

On an English torpedo boat there is no sleeping accommodation for the men, neither hammocks nor bedding of any kind. In place of these a blanket suit is provided for each man, the space being so limited, and 1 shilling per day is allowed as compensation for the hardships caused by inadequate sleeping accommodations.

A fine representation of the *Columbia* under full head-way, has been presented to Engineer-in-Chief Melville by Chief Naval Constructor Hobbins, and has been hung in the office of the former officer. The picture is a fine water color, and is the work of Mr. Clary Pray of the Construction Bureau.

THE U. S. S. *Essex*, which has been fitting out at the Norfolk Navy-yard for some weeks, was placed in commission this week and leaves shortly for Newport, where she will relieve the *Monongahela* as training-ship. The *Monongahela* will be repaired at some of the Navy-yards.

In April next Admiral Benham will retire by the operation of law. An order will be issued in a short time detaching him from the command of the South Atlantic Station, which includes the fleet now in Rio Harbor. Admiral Benham will be succeeded by Admiral Stanton, now in command of the North Atlantic Station. Admiral Stanton's probable successor in command of this station is Commo. Richard W. Meade.

The *Herald* reports that Corea, as well as Japan and Russia, has promised to co-operate with the United States and Great Britain in protecting the seals during the coming season. Japan, Russia and Corea, it is understood, have agreed to patrol that part of the Northern Pacific west of the 180th degree of longitude and north of 35 degrees latitude.

The destination of the *Boston* when her repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard are completed has not been definitely fixed by the Navy Department, but there is every reason to suppose that she will return to Honolulu as the relief of the *Philadelphia*. This latter vessel has been so long in tropical waters that a heavy marine growth has formed on her bottom, and it is believed that she will come to San Francisco as soon as her relief can arrive at Hawaii.

TESTIMONY in the trial of Paym. John C. Sullivan was the most voluminous that has been brought to the Department's attention for years, and this in a measure accounted for the unusual delay in final action being taken. Secretary Herbert, in reviewing the findings, endorsed the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and the President, in disposing of the case, concurred in their recommendations, and Paymaster Sullivan was dismissed from the Naval Service. This dismissal creates another vacancy in the lower grade of the corps. There are now five for which there is active competition among fifty young men from all sections of the country.

An important change in a station command was announced this week by the Navy Department. Commodore William A. Kirkland, now in command of the League Island Navy-yard, was given orders to hold himself in readiness to command the Pacific Station as the relief of Rear Admiral John Irwin, who retires April 15 next. Commo. Kirkland will sail for San Francisco March 15, and will assume command of the station with the *Philadelphia* as his flag ship at Honolulu. Admiral Irwin will then return home and will be placed on waiting orders until his retirement. The successor of Commo. Kirkland at League Island has not been decided upon. There are a number of officers of sufficient rank, however, available for the duty.

The inventor of the whale-back type of ships has proposed to the Navy Department that some of them might with profit be turned into auxiliary naval ships. He holds that their deflecting sides and low freeboard offer little target for fire and that with heavy armor they would make excellent fighting ships. Capt. McDougal prophesies great things of his peculiar craft when the present business depression shall have passed away. He was at the Navy Department on business connected with the inquiry now being conducted as to the type of tubular boiler to be allowed on merchant ships at sea.

The New York *Herald* says: "Engineer officers in our Navy are men of fine education and high character. They have no superiors in their profession in the world. But the more thoroughly they are fitted for that profession the less likely are they to be fitted for naval command. Training and habits of thought and action are radically different. It would be a serious mistake to alter the existing statute by assigning combatant authority to non-combatant officers."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 28.—Captain H. B. Robeson, before a medical survey board at Boston.

Lieutenant Commander F. W. Nichols, to appear before a retiring board Feb. 5.

JAN. 30.—Lieutenants Henry Minnett, Reuben O. Butler and Alfred Reynolds, to duty on the *Marblehead* early in February.

Ensign M. L. Miller, to duty at the Naval Proving Station, Indian Head, Md.

Ensign H. B. Wilson, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Commander H. W. Lyon, to examination for promotion.

FEB. 1.—Commodore W. A. Kirkland, to hold himself in readiness to command the Pacific Station per steamer March 17 from San Francisco.

FEB. 1.—P. A. Surgeon F. W. Olcott, to the Naval Hospital, New York, relieving P. A. Surgeon L. W. Sprattling, who is placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 2.—Ensign M. H. Signor to the *Miantonomoh*.

Detached.

JAN. 30.—Ensign Frank H. Schofield, from the *Maohias*, Feb. 12, and ordered to duty on the *Marblehead*.

Surgeon T. H. Streets, from the *Bennington* on her arrival at Rio, and will be assigned to the *Detroit*, relieving Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, who is transferred to the *Bennington*.

Naval Cadet H. A. Evans, from treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

JAN. 31.—Surgeon John W. Ross, from temporary duty on the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island.

P. A. Engineer George B. Ramson, from duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and granted two months' leave.

FEB. 2.—P. A. Assistant Engineer G. B. Ramson, from the Union Iron Works and granted two months' leave.

Commander J. J. Brice, from the 9th Lighthouse District and ordered to take passage, Feb. 15, for Hawaii and to command the *Adams*, relieving Commander Thomas Nelson, who comes home and is granted two months' leave.

Lieutenant (J. G.) W. L. Burdick, from ordnance instruction and ordered to temporary duty on the *Vermont*.

Ensign B. C. Decker from the *Miantonomoh* and granted three months' leave.

Confirmations by the Senate.

JAN. 31.—Commodore John Grimes Walker, to be rear admiral, from Jan. 23, 1894, vice Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, retired.

Promotions.

JAN. 23.—Lieutenant (junior grade) James H. Glennon to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Robert B. Dashiell, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Lieutenant (junior grade) Wm. R. Rush, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Edward E. Capehart, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 23.—Second Lieutenant Lawrence H. Moses promoted to be a 1st lieutenant.

FEB. 1.—Captain F. St. C. Murphy, to proceed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., Navy Department, for temporary duty in that office, in connection with the Court of Inquiry, recently held at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and upon the completion of which will report to the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C., in person, for further orders.

1st Lieutenant Ben. H. Fuller, upon reporting at New York to command the guard of the *Marblehead*, should his services not be required for the present, to report again for temporary duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 31, 1894.

ABOUT twenty 4th Classmen, six 3d Classmen, four 2d Classmen and two 1st Classmen were unsatisfactory on the recent semi-annual examinations. The Academic Board will doubtless decide some of the cases at its next meeting.

Naval Cadet Embury, 4th Class, has resigned.

The semi-annual hop last Friday evening was one of the biggest given this year. Mrs. Comdr. Chester and Cadet W. P. Robert received. Many of those attending remained for Saturday evening's hop. Mrs. Chief Engr. Ray and Asst. Engr. Jones received Saturday night.

Among those in attendance were the Misses Aldrich, of Providence, R. I.; Miss Call, Miss Halderman, Miss Westcott, Miss Hubbard, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Wainwright and Miss Emma Casey, of Washington; Miss Potter and Miss Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; Miss Saunders, Miss Bashor and Miss Boykin, of Baltimore; Miss Yallett, Miss Jones and Miss Robinson, from the Eastern shore.

Mrs. Lieut. Lloyd has been visiting in Annapolis recently.

Mrs. Lieut. Hodgson gave a tea Saturday in honor of her guest, Miss Hazeltine, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Marsteller and Mrs. Walton gave teas Saturday afternoon.

Lieut. Harris has been transferred from the Department of Astronomy to the Department of Physics. Lieut. Gibbons enters the Department of Astronomy.

Naval Cadets Smith, Brumby and Groesbeck, 2d Class, have been promoted to be cadet petty officers, 1st Class.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MAJOR LOYD WHEATON.

MAJOR LOYD WHEATON, 20th Infantry, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., has been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the assault upon Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. His division commander says of him on this occasion: Colonel Wheaton, of the 8th Illinois regiment, "led the advance of my division in said assault, and he was among the first, if not himself the first, to mount the rebel works. His conduct showed clear judgment, courage and daring of the highest order." Colonel Wheaton has a most distinguished record. During the war he received honorable mention from his commanding officers on several occasions for gallantry in action, and received the brevets of Major and Lieut. Col., U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services, and Colonel U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded. Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Mobile and defenses, being present at the siege of Spanish Fort and assault on Fort Blakely, Ala. In October, 1871, acting upon his own judgment, and without orders from higher authority, he succeeded by his promptitude, energy, skill and daring, in suppressing the Fenian raid on the province of Manitoba and in capturing the entire band of raiders. For this brilliant and daring act he received the thanks, officially, of Maj. General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakota; of the British Government, conveyed by the British Minister at Washington, through the Secretary of War, and of the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba.

With the exception of two years of recruiting service, Col. Wheaton's duty has been almost constantly with his regiment, where he has performed the many arduous duties devolving upon his most efficiently, asking for no preferment, and receiving none, but enduring the privations and hardships of frontier life with a soldier's fortitude. The many friends of this brave and modest soldier will rejoice at this well deserved recognition of indomitable courage and true merit.

The following Army office were registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. C. H. McKinstry, Engr.; 1st Lt. Chas. Kieffer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 6th Cavalry; Capt. M. Houston, 22d Infantry; Capt. C. A. Steadman, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. McCoy, 31 Infantry; 2d Lieut. C. H. Martin, 14th Infantry; 1st Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, 2d Inf., is extended ten days, and the leave granted Capt. A. C. Taylor, 3d Art., is extended two months.

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THE Navy Department has given directions to the president of the Naval War College to prepare a course at the college for the coming summer. It is proposed by Secretary Herbert to have during this course a series of lectures on international law to be delivered by some eminent professor of that branch of law from some college or university of high standing like Columbia, Harvard or Yale. This will be found without doubt not only timely, but also interesting and valuable to those officers who have the opportunity afforded them by the Department of attending the course. It is satisfactory to know that the appropriation for the maintenance of the college is progressing favorably in the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and it is presumed that the Department itself will not be backward in placing this valuable adjunct upon a broad and lasting foundation. It needs, and should unhesitatingly have, its hearty and unwavering support, and certainly additional facilities both in *materiel* and *personnel*. The latter is especially lacking as the pages of the Navy Register show. It is understood that before assuming the presidency of the college Captain Taylor received assurance of support in conducting the college from the Secretary of the Navy and all of his chiefs of bureaus.

THE Prince of Wales has not such an easy time of it as many imagine, for a statistician has ascertained that when the Prince is "progressing" through the streets to perform some ceremony he takes off his hat twelve times a minute—that is 720 times an hour. The Prince, moreover, it is gravely stated requires a new brim to his hat every fortnight. It would be cheaper we fancy to buy a new hat, or to wear a section of stove pipe.

We note that a sergeant of cavalry, for permitting a gambling game in barracks and for himself gambling with privates of the same troop, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to a forfeiture of \$30. This will be considered by many a very light sentence when compared with the grave injury done to discipline, first by leading the way in the violation of regulations, and second by an undue familiarity and association with subordinates which weakens, more than is often considered, the respect and subordination due from privates to non-commissioned officers.

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THE BRAZILIAN EPISODE.

THE stirring events in Brazil this week, and the promptness and decision displayed by our naval force there under Rear-Admiral Benham in asserting in the most vigorous and convincing manner that our commercial interests should not be wilfully interfered with by the insurgents, have served to attract the country's attention to the work of our Navy, and exemplified the sound judgment of President Cleveland's Administration in assembling in Rio Harbor a formidable fleet of war ships. Admiral Benham has displayed great tact and discretion in the manner with which he has dealt with a difficult problem. That the Navy was not brought into actual encounter with the insurgents at the critical moment last Monday, when safe escort was being given an American merchant ship, was undoubtedly due to cautious orders given by the Admiral to Commander Brownson, of the cruiser *Detrott*, and to the good judgment shown by the latter in not exciting the insurgent vessel to fire upon him with the full power of her battery, and with intent to bring the *Detrott* into an engagement.

The action of the American Squadron in Rio Harbor has served to show how complete is the dependence that can be placed on our officers in times of emergency, when the utmost care and prudence is requisite to prevent a serious diplomatic rupture. It has also further demonstrated the wisdom of having on hand in South American republics a strong naval fleet where internecine strife prevails, for it can be rightly asserted that with our sister republics a display of naval strength is always more potent than words of admonition. The importance of the recent events in Brazilian waters to the Navy is in the proof that it has given to the country that the control of our Navy is in wise and able hands. There could have been no better choice for a command requiring such nice discrimination and cool judgment than that of Admiral Benham, and the selection of his associates in command of our five new warships has been equally judicious. Their counsel and advice has no doubt been of great service to the Admiral in fulfilling the duties of his difficult position. The course pursued previous to his arrival by the senior officer in command of the fleet, Captain H. F. Pickens, has also demanded and received the approval of the Navy Department. It was unquestionably necessary to assign an officer of the highest rank to duty in Brazil, but this assignment was not intended to reflect in any way upon Captain Pickens's management of affairs.

The country has received a striking object lesson as to the value of training in an emergency, in the fact that the American Minister to Brazil has been almost entirely ignored at Washington during the Brazilian troubles. Throughout the entire affair our naval officers have practically been in charge of our interests at Rio, and have been relied upon

almost entirely for information pertaining to the events transpiring.

The American fleet has been the first to assert the rights of commerce in the harbor of Rio and all the others will follow. It appears to have been doubted in England whether the action of Admiral Benham would receive the approval of his Government, but they were not left long in doubt. The Admiral was given full discretion, and he has received the hearty support of the Administration. Not only this, but his prompt and decided action has aroused the enthusiastic approval of the country. There is still plenty of red blood in the veins of our countrymen, and, though they may be often misrepresented through the trickery of politics, they never have an opportunity when they do not make it clear that they appreciate the manly quality which prompts an officer to accept responsibility where duty requires, and that they are in favor of a vigorous assertion of national rights, in spite of the prattle of the eunuchs about jingoism.

OFFICERS FOR EDUCATIONAL DUTY.

THE assignment of Army officers as military instructors was continued this week by the War Department. At the present rate all details allowed under recent congressional authority will be filled by another week. There are two or three vacancies for the State and city of New York, and these are the occasion of much perplexity, owing to the demand for them, and great care will be taken in making selections. The details made this week were First Lieutenant Millard F. Waltz, 13th Infantry, at the Memphis Military Institute, Memphis, Tenn.; First Lieutenant Everard E. Hatch, 18th Infantry, at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plains, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant G. E. Stockle, 10th Cavalry, at the Washington Agriculture College, Pullman, Washington; First Lieutenant Elias Chandler, 16th Infantry, at the Arkansas Industrial Institute, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

There seems to be a general disposition to let the mooted question as to the advisability of assigning Army officers as instructors in military science at high schools rest for the present. It is held that there is no authority for these details and that it is questionable if the proposed plan is feasible or desirable. Various high schools in the country have lately applied to the War Department for officers as instructors, but they have been invariably informed that no law permitted their detail, and it is believed that several of the higher officials of the Department are thoroughly opposed to any law providing for the further detachment for this duty of officers on the active list of the Army. General Doe certainly does not favor it, at least for the present. It is doubtful, he thinks, if good results could be obtained were public school children forced to embrace military instruction as they would be in the case of the assignment of a Professor of Military Science. He heartily approves, however, of drilling all high school scholars in the Army setting-up exercises, and believes that this drill should be made a part of the regular course at all public schools. No Congressional sanction would be required for this. He is averse to multiplying details, taking officers away from their legitimate work, believing that the place of an officer is with his regiment, and that he should not be kept on detached duty for any length of time.

There are now, or will be with the completion of contemplated details, one hundred officers serving as instructors in military science and tactics at various institutions of the country. There are besides a large number on other duties which take them away from their companies and troops, including special duty in Washington, duty as military attaches abroad and other service, separating them from actual military life for from one to three years, and in some instances for even longer. There is no such objection, however, to the employment for instruction duty of officers on the retired list, many of whom are quite capable of duty to this extent active.

THE President has at his disposal six vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army and five in the Navy, besides five vacancies in the Pay Corps of the Navy. All of these appointments have to be filled from civil life. An Army Examining Board

will meet in Washington City early in April for the examination of candidates for the vacancies in the Army. A number of applications have been received at the Department, and it is expected that a large number of young doctors will report for the ordeal. The vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Navy will be filled as fast as candidates show to the Medical Examining Board now in session at New York that they are qualified for the service. The last young doctor appointed was the son of Commander Cook, of the Navy. Vacancies in the Pay Corps are expected to be filled some time during this month. Secretary Herbert has taken under consideration the large number of applications and will shortly forward to the President the names of those he deems best qualified for appointment.

A COMPANY commander, who writes on the subject of post messes, dissents entirely from the views of "Veteran Post Commander." He says: "1st. The orders of the War Department requiring that at posts where there are post messes they should have detachments placed in the field, from time to time, to learn cooking, I do not think are carried out, and would not be of sufficient benefit to teach men to cook well if they were, as the time which could be devoted to this service is too limited. It takes a soldier at least sixty days to learn to cook even ordinarily well—first thirty days as second cook and then thirty days as first cook—and even with this training, very few men can learn to cook well. I was told by an officer during the Pine Ridge campaign three years ago, that his troop was stationed at a post where there was a post mess, and that if it had not been for the presence of a few old soldiers in his troop that knew how to cook, the men would have nearly starved to death, as the new men had no idea of how to make the rations hold out. 2d. Your correspondent also states that 'The captains, not the men, are the kickers against the post mess system.' This statement can be easily controverted. Your correspondent has undoubtedly heard of the recent occurrence at Fort Sheridan, where seven hundred men left the post mess hall owing to the quality and quantity of food furnished. For the past three years the men returning to this post from the Army rifle competition at Fort Sheridan have complained about the food furnished them. They state that the amount of food furnished is smaller than they are accustomed to, and that the steam cooking to which the food is subject renders the food utterly unpalatable."

It is told of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts that when he visited the Capital on one occasion, after his term as Senator from New York had expired, the inquiry arose between him and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as to which should take precedence in entering a room, the Senator or the ex-Senator. Mr. Hoar settled the question with ready wit by saying, "the Xs always precede the Ys."

THE San Antonio Express says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 29 contains a lengthy and well-written article by Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, on 'Tactical Instruction of Officers.' Many officers have expressed their cordial approval of Captain Pettit's article and we hope that it will soon bear fruit."

GENERAL WESLEY A. MERRITT, U. S. A., publishes in the initial General Orders of 1894, from the Headquarters Dept. of Dakota, an interesting synopsis of the reports of the practice marches from posts in that department in 1893. The marches were of great benefit to the troops, everybody was cheerful, and the men evidently enjoyed the excitement of sham warfare. Doubtless a little real warfare, now and again, would be enjoyed as a welcome break in the monotony of daily garrison life.

FEBRUARY being the birth-month of Lincoln and Washington, the Century for that month contains material relating to both. It presents two heretofore unpublished portraits of Washington, one a newly discovered miniature by Ramage, made in October, 1789, and the other a portrait in black-silk embroidery on a white-silk ground by Rowlanda, daughter of James Sharpless, the English artist. The Lincoln material consists of an essay by the Rev. John Coleman Adams on "Lincoln's Place in History," and the true story of "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," by John G. Nicolay, his private secretary.

It seems to be the opinion of those especially interested in the light battery arm of the Service that the sabre should be abolished, drivers armed with revolver and knife and the cannoneers with the knife alone.

WE would suggest to our contemporary, the Boston Traveller, that it inquire as to the character and history of the writer of its letter upon "Life in the United States Army" before accepting his opinions. The paragraph we quoted from the Traveller recently shows that it is entirely mistaken as to the facts.

PRIVATE letters from Honolulu, in speaking of the recently published order from Admiral Irwin relative to expressions of opinion on the part of the officers of his squadron, indicate that the order was necessary, the large majority of the officers being on the side of the Provisional Government, sympathizing deeply with the American sentiment there.

THE Post Exchange at Fort Grant, Ariz., seems to be thriving. According to a report by Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, the Exchange Office, the business for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1893, amounted to about \$30,000. There was paid in dividends \$2,717 51, and there was a net profit on hand for October, November and December, of \$1,946.34.

THE query arises what will be the effect of lengthening the *Machias* and *Custine* when they are light? Will their weights be any better distributed with the additional length than at present, and if not what good effect will be obtained by lengthening them? Naturally when the vessels are full of coal, stores and ammunition, their displacement will be greater than at present, but this is not the normal condition of a ship in commission, especially in regard to coal, so that if they are fourteen feet longer why will they be any more stable than under the present distribution of weights? These questions will come up in a practical way as soon as the ships are ready for sea, and may be answered then satisfactorily.

IN the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the case against Lieut. Richard G. Davenport, U. S. N., is simply a case of the three black crows, and he visits his censure, not upon the lieutenant, but upon his chief accuser who has, in the opinion of Mr. Herbert, unnecessarily busied himself with the circulation of scandal to the discredit of a brother officer, whose reputation should be as sacred to him as his own. The Court of Inquiry are undoubtedly right in laying stress upon the inexorable law of naval service that an officer should stand by his ship to the last, and the question has been as to whether Lieut. Davenport departed from this sometimes severe, but always necessary rule of discipline in any such sense as to justify subject him to censure. The case is so fully presented in the opinion of the Court and of the Secretary, which appear elsewhere, that we need only refer to them.

THE Pioneer Press, in an article giving the history of the 3d U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. E. C. Mason, "the oldest regiment in Uncle Sam's service," says: "It has always been a crack regiment, and was early given the sobriquet of 'The Rifles,' and Sousa dedicated his famous march in its honor. It has marched time and again from the Atlantic to the Pacific, back and forth, along the great lakes, and from our northern border to the gulf. Through forests, over the deserts of the southwest, across the mountains and plains of the United States and Mexico it has made its way, contending against every force which has dared to oppose the United States soldier in battle. From its ranks came Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, Senators, members of Congress, great jurists, Governors of States and Territories, and some of the bravest, best and most distinguished officers of the United States Army, now and in its past history."

THE January number of the "Journal of the United States Artillery," published by authority of the staff of the Artillery School, contains interesting professional articles, as follows: "The International Electrical Congress of 1893 and its Artillery Lessons," by Geo. O. Squier, Ph. D., 1st Lieutenant, 3d Art.; "Artillery, State of New York," by Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, late N. G., S. N. Y.; "Siege Artillery," by Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art.; "Vertical Fire," by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art.; "Formulas for Velocity and Pressure in the Bore of a Gun," by Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; "Artillery Target Practice," by Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art.; "Field Artillery Fire," by Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art.; a translation from the French, "Fire Manoeuvres of Artillery Masses and the Instruction to be drawn therefrom," by Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., and a translation, "The Importance of Smokeless Powder in War," by Lieut. H. C. Dana, 3d Art. Some excellent professional notes and book notices follow.

The rolling of the *Resolution, Royal Sovereign*, and that class of British war vessels, is ascribed to their well rounded bottoms. Mr. Wolff, M. P., of the firm of Harland and Wolff, is reported as saying: "Most of the vessels in the Royal Navy are, in my opinion, wrong in model, and that is why they generally prove so awkward in anything like heavy weather. The explanation of this erroneous modelling probably is that the Admiralty persist in following traditions of design which ought long ago to have been wholly put aside." The British Admiralty always have been, and we presume always will be, a generation behind. And yet there are not wanting those who urge them as guides for us. Take it altogether, their administration has been a long succession of follies and blundering.

The Chicago Tribune keeps its readers well informed as to recruiting matters in that city, and in its issue of Jan. 29 over a column was devoted to the subject under the heading "Donning the Blue." Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., "a very popular young officer," was called upon by a Tribune reporter and was put through a catechism of his duties, one question being "What is done with a recruit after he has been kept on probation long enough to satisfy you that he is a desirable man and he has successfully passed through the hands of the examining surgeon?" The Captain smiled and asked the reporter if he remembered the answer of Uncle Dick when Aunt Betsy Trotwood said: "Uncle Dick, what shall we do with David Copperfield?" "Wash him!" sentimentally responded he.

MAJOR-GENERALS OF THE WAR.

Forty seven of the officers who served as Major-Generals during the late war are still living and their addresses are as follows. Those marked with an * are graduates of the Military Academy:

M. P. Benke, Waltham, Mass.	Daniel Butterfield, N. Y. City.
W. S. Rosecrans, Los Angeles, Cal.	D. S. Stanley, Washington, D. C.
D. C. Buell, Paradise, Ky.	J. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.
Franz Sigel, N. Y. City.	J. M. Schofield, Washington, D. C.
J. A. McClelland, Springfield, Ill.	J. M. Palmer, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.
Lea Wallace, Crawfordville, Ind.	N. J. T. Dana, Washington, D. C.
O. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.	F. J. Herron, N. Y. City.
E. D. Keyser, San Francisco, Cal.	J. J. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
F. J. Porter, N. Y. City.	J. H. Strahl, N. Y. City.
W. B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.	Carl Schurz, N. Y. City.
D. N. Couch, Norwalk, Conn.	John Newton, N. Y. City.
W. F. Smith, Wilmington, Del.	Alfred Pleasanton, Washington, D. C.
A. McD. McCook, Denver, Colo.	A. J. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.
M. G. Wright, Washington, D. C.	G. M. Dodge, N. Y. City.
J. G. Parke, Washington, D. C.	J. Gibbon, Washington, D. C.
C. A. Augur, Georgetown, D. C.	P. J. Osterhaus, Mannheim, Germany.
Schuyler Hamilton, N. Y. City.	V. J. Wood, Dayton, Ohio.
J. D. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio.	W. Merritt, St. Paul, Minn.
B. M. Prentiss, Quincy, Ill.	H. E. Davies, N. Y. City.
Geo. Stoneman, Buffalo, N. Y.	J. H. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
O. O. Howard, Governor of Ireland, N. Y.	B. H. Grierson, Jacksonville, Ill.
D. E. Sickles, M. C., Washington, D. C.	Wager Swaine, N. Y. City.
	M. D. Leggett, Cleveland, O.
	N. A. Miles, Chicago, Ill.
	F. Fessenden, Portland, Me.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

An important step was taken this week through Mr. Curtis, of the House Military Committee, in his favorable report and exhaustive statement on his bill to regulate enlistments in the Army. The report quotes liberally from recommendations of Gen. Howard, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Schofield, giving their unqualified approval of the bill. The bill as amended and reported is given below.

In his report, Mr. Curtis has this to say: "To these criticisms may be added those of 20 officers commanding departments and posts, each condemning the provisions of the existing law, limiting service to ten years, as injurious to the efficiency of the Army."

"The enlistment for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows that 37.93 per cent were foreign born, to 72.07 native born. It is not stated whether any of the foreign born had become or had declared their intention to become citizens before enlistment. It is well known, however, that a very small proportion of foreigners are naturalized before entering the service, or have taken steps to renounce their allegiance to foreign governments. There can be no good reason, in time of peace, at least, why the Army should not be composed of persons whose allegiance is wholly and absolutely due to the U. S. Government."

"During the year ending June 30, 1891, 939 took advantage of the act of June 16, 1890; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 1,452; and for that ending June 30, 1893, there were 1,573, a total of 3,964, who received from the United States \$154,596 as a premium for leaving the Service two years before the expiration of their enlistment. Your committee have thought it better to prescribe a three years' term, without statutory provision for three months' extra pay, leaving the question of furlough to the military authorities, to be governed by the exigencies of the Service and the character of the soldier. The bill (reprinted, No. 5447) has been amended to comply with the suggestions of the military authorities, and as amended the committee recommends its passage."

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs there was an informal discussion of the prospects for getting through a provision for new vessels of some kind at the present session of Congress. The members of the committee are in thorough accord with Secretary Herbert as to the desirability of continuing the work of building up the Navy, and they do not believe that this Congress should be allowed to pass without making some provision that would ensure the gradual con-

tinuation of the work. They realize that in the present condition of the Treasury it will be impossible to continue the work of ship building as rapidly as the best interests of the country demand, but they believe that there is no reason why work should be suspended altogether. The committee have not yet gone so far as to determine what ought to be the character of the vessels authorized this year and their action will doubtless be governed largely by what is done in the House.

The committee has submitted a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Perkins, of California, providing for a naval training station on the Pacific coast. It is reported with an amendment that provides that the station shall be on ground already owned by the Government, instead of on a new site to be purchased at the expense of fifty thousand dollars, as contemplated by the original bill. It proposes that the necessary buildings, wharves, and boat-houses are to be constructed at a cost of not more than \$100,000, and the Secretary of the Navy is to appoint a board of three naval officers to select the site, subject to the approval of the President.

The committee has also reported favorably the bill for the relief of officers and crew of the U. S. S. *Dispatch*, wrecked on Assateague Shoals on Oct. 10, 1891.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill to restore and retire Julius A. Kaiser as passed assistant engineer, U. S. N.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1508, Teller. Granting an increase of pension to \$75 per month to Helen L. Dent.

S. 1520, Kyle. That for the purposes of this act, a person of intemperate habits is one who has been intoxicated within twelve months.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the President, or any other officer or appointing power to appoint to any office in the Army, Navy, or civil service, of any person of intemperate habits as defined by this act.

Sec. 3. That any person holding any office in the Army, Navy, or civil service of the United States, who becomes intoxicated, shall forfeit his office, and the proper appointing power may fill the vacancy at once upon proof of such intoxication.

Sec. 4. That the President shall have power to make the necessary rules and regulations to carry this act into force.

S. 1527, Allen. That the sum of \$12,474.72 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the officers and crews of the U. S. gunboats *Kineo* and *Chocoma* who were engaged in duty thereon in the year 1894 their pro rata shares thereof, being for salvage money, their due on account of saving and taking up 49 bales of cotton, said amount having been realized from the sale of said cotton and the same covered into the U. S. Treasury.

H. Res. 122 and 123, Draper. Granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the U. S. to wear the badges adopted by that organization known as the Society of Colonial Wars and the Regular Army and Navy Union.

H. R. 5445, Lockwood (by request.) That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company, of New York, for one hundred submarine torpedoes, and that patents and designs of John P. Holland. The price, dimensions, and so forth, of said boat shall be to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and a sufficient sum for the purchase of said torpedo boat is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. R. 5447, Curtis, of New York. That so much of the Act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 27, 1893, as provides that "no private shall be re-enlisted who has served ten years or more or who is over thirty-five years of age, except such as have already served as enlisted men for twenty years or upward," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be for the term of three years, and no soldier shall be again enlisted in the Army whose service during his last preceding term of enlistment has not been honest and faithful; and in time of peace no person (except an Indian) who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not made legal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the U. S., or who cannot speak, read, and write the English language, or who is over thirty years of age, shall be enlisted for first enlistment in the Army.

Sec. 3. That the period within which soldiers may re-enlist with the benefits conferred by sections 1232 and 1234 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, extended to three months; and hereafter every enlisted man in the Army, excepting general-service clerks and general-service messengers, shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred by sections 1231 and 1233 of the Revised Statutes: Provided, That to entitle to the additional pay authorized by section 1231, for men serving in the third, fourth, and fifth years, the service must have been continuous within the meaning of this section.

This bill conforms to the amended text of the corresponding Senate bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 20, 1894, page 361.

H. R. 5468, O'Neil. Appropriates \$250,000 for the establishment of a Simpson dry dock at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass.

The ordnance officers of the Navy have placed the heavy 13 inch rifle aboard its mount, and will take it to Indian Head Proving Station the latter part of the week. The first test of the gun will be held in about ten days. This immense gun carries a powder charge of over 500 pounds; a projectile weighing over 1,100 pounds, which easily pierces 25 inches of nickel steel. The range of the gun is 13 miles. Six of them are now assembled and will be promptly tested. All are intended for the new battleships under construction. The first nickel steel gun ever constructed is now ready for jacketing, and the operation will be done through next week at the Ordnance shops, Washington. The gun is of 8-inch calibre and will be jacketed in a furnace under a new process.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, in noticing the arrival of Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, at the Palmer House, says: "Gen. Merritt ranks among the few remaining officers of the Regular Army who won special distinction during the civil war. He was one of Gen. Sheridan's three great cavalry division commanders in the Shenandoah Valley, the other two being Gens. George A. Custer and A. P. Torbert. Gen. Merritt commanded the troops that made the last charge on the rebel troops before Lee's surrender at Appomattox."

A MELANCHOLY CASE.

It is related that not long ago a Washington pension agent said to a Louisiana friend: "In looking over the rolls of the ——— regiment I find ever so many French names. I can't get any clue to the whereabouts of their owners. Some of them must be still alive. If they are dead, they should have heirs. The towns they enlisted in, a part of whose quota they were, know nothing about them. Where do you suppose they are?"

To this the friend replied that they were enlisted in the Opelousas and Attakapas country of Louisiana. Those who are living are somewhere between the Gulf and Red River on the north and from the Bayou Chacala, in the Parish of Terre Bonne, or on the Lower La Fourche on the east, to the Cote d'Alene hills on the west. They could not speak to you if you met them; for they parlie the creole dialect alone. Then they would tell you 40 lies about their enlistment, and deny, probably, that they were ever in the volunteer army at all if pressed, for they would believe your questioning them was a scheme of the Government to catch and punish them for some unknown offence.

To this the pension agent said with a groan: "You may be right. You ought to know. But just think of such an unworked mine as there is in Southwest Louisiana for a pension agent absolutely untouched. Why, some of those people have \$1,000 in back pay, pensions, etc., due them. There are not less than \$1,500,000 of good claims for pensions and bounty, the proper owners of which are Louisiana negroes in the region you speak of, who can't be got at. By the Lord, this is hard!" added the enterprising gentleman, almost overcome to tears by the thought.

ABOLISHING THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In August, 1881, Congress, in its wisdom, saw fit to establish a retired list for the Army and Navy of the United States. It is certain that the majority of the individuals now on those lists have, since that time, regarded them as much a part of Army and Navy organization as any one else. We have been aware of the laws governing our fate in certain contingencies. Has there been any obligation to us assumed in the matter? If not, we, who compose the retired lists, have no further claims to urge. It goes without saying that Congress may alter, amend or abolish any system at its own pleasure. It may also repudiate obligations to individuals and reduce them to the grade of paupers, but it will not abolish the paupers, although Mr. Bailey, if he had arrived upon the scene in time, might possibly have annihilated all those whom he now seeks to reduce to that grade. The retired lists of the U. S. Army and Navy are composed of neither paupers, mendicants or vagabonds. They are composed of honorable men who ask nothing more than an honest fulfillment of the contract under which they have served as employees of the executive branch of a great Government. Whether it is wise to continue such a system of employment is another question, affecting those now upon the active lists of the two Services. If Mr. Bailey was a member of a jury to decide a question of this nature in a controversy between an employee who had served a corporation for 30 years or more, under similar conditions, he would probably be one of the first to decide in favor of the employee. It is said that the retired lists were war measures. So was the Emancipation Proclamation; so was the national debt. Why not wipe out all national obligations by the simple device of a legislative act? It would simplify the tariff adjustment immensely.

T. C. TURPIN,
Major, U. S. Army, retired.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 3, 1894.

THE COURSE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DOUBTLESS all graduates of the Naval Academy feel an interest in the conduct of affairs at that institution long after they have severed their connection with it; and, in fact, one of the most frequently discussed topics in the wardrooms of our cruisers is the matter of the Naval Academy curriculum.

In giving my own opinions on this topic, I premise by agreeing with almost everyone interested in the subject that a six years' course is a sufficiently long one. But the education of a Navy officer is so much more complex than of yore, that it would seem impossible to crowd all the necessary academic instruction into a space of only four years. Why not make the course within the academic walls one of five years, leaving one year for instruction at sea? If this plan be adopted, which one of the six years should be spent at sea? I am emphatically of the opinion that it should be the second year. The cadet would then go on board a regular cruising ship with enough experience in discipline to prepare him for that of a man-of-war, and his mind would be in the receptive condition characteristic of his comparatively tender age. Returning from this cruise of a year on an actual fighting ship, the youth would then have some definite idea of the import of his subsequent education—or he might have it clearly impressed upon him that he was not destined for a naval career and should make room for a man with more nautical tastes.

Even if the term of academic instruction be increased to five years, it would, I think, be advisable to make the instruction of all cadets exactly similar for four of these years, the division into line and engineer cadets to be made for the final year's work.

I hope that in the future all officers commissioned for the Navy will be Naval Academy graduates. Why not? Such a policy would unify the personnel and would lead to the settlement of the grievous "line and staff" problem.

RUSSIA is to spend \$27,500,000 on her navy in 1894, which is an increase of ten or fifteen millions.

The following Revenue Marine orders were issued during the week: 1st Asst. Engr. F. B. Randall is assigned to the Rush, at San Francisco; 2d Asst. Engr. Eugene Vallar, Jr., to the Corwin, at San Francisco; 2d Asst. Engr. John J. Herrick, to the Perry, at Wilmington.

RECENT DEATHS.

CHAPLAIN ALEX. GILMORE, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly at his home, Elm, N. J., on Jan. 28. The funeral services were held on Thursday, Feb. 1, in the First M. E. Church, Camden, N. J. The remains were taken to Rahway for interment.

WM. GILPIN, who died Jan. 20, 1894, at Denver, was appointed 2d lieutenant 2d U. S. Dragoons, June 8, 1838, promoted 1st lieutenant the following October and resigned in 1838. He was at one time Governor of Colorado.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TAYLOR, who died at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30, was secretary to William Henry Harrison when the latter was President, and he married a daughter of the President, she being his second cousin.

MRS. FREEMAN, who died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, was the widow of Col. W. G. Freeman, who served gallantly in the Florida and Mexican Wars; was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department in 1841, resigned in 1856, and died Nov. 12, 1866, at Cornwall, Pa.

MRS. ELIZABETH BANKHEAD BARRETTO, widow of Francis J. Barretto, and daughter of the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Bankhead, Colonel 2d U. S. Artillery, died Jan. 30, in New York City. The funeral took place Feb. 1 from St. Andrews Church. It is only a few weeks ago we recorded the death at Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 9, of her brother, Gen. Henry C. Bankhead, U. S. Army.

THE New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Col. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., recounts his distinguished services since his graduation from the Military Academy in 1856, and says: "Col. Houston was a man who made warm friends. He was kind and genial in disposition, cool and dispassionate in thought, of wide experience and well informed in all branches of his profession. To the conspicuous sagacity in military questions pertaining to operations of armies in the field was added excellent good judgment in professional matters requiring analysis and study. His natural abilities and mental acquirements are rarely equalled, and gave weight to his opinions."

THE Army has just lost one of its kindest-hearted women, one of those who spend their lives in doing good, making home attractive and brightening Army garrisons, which are always most cheery spots wherever located, especially on the frontier. Mrs. James Jackson, née Ida J. Beach, was born in Memphis, Mich., July 29, 1851, and died at her home in Portland, Ore., Jan. 19, 1894. She was married to Maj. James Jackson, U. S. Army, then Captain 1st Cavalry, June 12, 1876, at Oakland, Cal. She was granddaughter of Col. James Adams of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., who commanded a cavalry regiment during the War of 1812, and was connected by descent with the family of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. Maj. Jackson had lately purchased a beautiful home in Portland, which he had presented to his wife. She had furnished it with rare taste, filling it with beautiful baskets, Navajo and other blankets, and other work of Indian women of all the tribes of the United States, and many of Mexico and Canada. The interment was at River-view Cemetery, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. W. L. McEwan, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the pall bearers being Judge McArthur, Messrs. Hale, Tucker, Mead, Geary, and McCauley.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE, VA.

JANUARY 30, 1894.

1st LIEUT. W. F. HANCOCK, 5th Art., was at the post on a short visit Jan. 24.
2d LIEUT. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., was away from the post on one day's leave, from Saturday until Monday last.

The steamer *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. Robert Platt commanding, is now in the Roads, awaiting orders. She has been engaged for some time past surveying a new fishing ground of about fifteen hundred acres, in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Potomac River.

Admiral George Brown, U. S. N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy yard, was at the post on Monday, Jan. 21. Among the party with him were Lieut. H. R. Tyler and Ensign Roger Welles, Jr., and their wives from the Yard.

Major C. E. L. B. Davis, Engineer Corps, was at the post during the past week.

Ensign W. J. Terhune and wife, of the *Monongahela*, were down from Norfolk on a two weeks' visit.

The old hand fire engine which was brought here from New York by the late Chief John Baulch in the early days of the war, is to be sent to the Jeffersonville Depot, and the old building in which it has been stored is to be torn down.

Capt. John W. Pullman, Post Q. M., paid a flying visit to Washington during the latter part of last week.

The officers and ladies of the garrison will give a musical entertainment in the hall in barracks to-morrow night. From the programme it looks as if a splendid performance would be given.

Guests are beginning to arrive at the Hygeia Hotel and the management have engaged the band for two nights during each week for the benefit of guests. This is the earliest date at which such arrangements have been made, and it looks now as though the coming season would be an unusually good one.

The health of the command seems exceptionally good, and notwithstanding the imperfect sewerage system, there is no uneasiness felt as to the general health of the post.

Capt. R. R. Ball, asst. surg., has been ordered here for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. M. M. Brewer, who was assigned here temporarily.

Mrs. Edward Davis, wife of Lieut. Davis, post adjutant, has been absent from the post for the past week visiting friends in Washington and Baltimore. Miss Susie, her daughter, is with her.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter *Grant*, Capt. Tozier, was on Feb. 29 placed on the drydock at Montevideo, Uruguay, to have repairs made to her rudder. A correspondent, writing from Bahia, Jan. 3, where the vessel went to make repairs after a rough passage from Barbadoes, says: "The bad policy displayed in the last few years of putting, for the Revenue Cutter Service, steam craft suited only to light duty in coast waters is brought out to a marked degree when orders calling for a fifteen-thousand-mile cruise on the part of the *Grant* are issued. We should have able seagoing craft; vessels of good coal-carrying capacity; strongly built, and provided with modern type, powerful engines. Such vessels should have ample quarters for officers and men. To combine the above features in one craft and obtain a vessel which is able to take to the sea at all times, and, if necessary, to keep it for several months, demands something beyond a tugboat or an economically built harbor boat."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1894.

OWING to the absence from the post of several of the actors, the play, which it was originally intended should take place before Lent, has been postponed until after Easter. The dramatic entertainment given in Grant Hall last Friday evening was in the nature of a vaudeville, and offered the charm of novelty to the greater number of the large audience. Tables were arranged throughout the hall and refreshments served during the evening. One interesting feature of the varied programme was the minstrel show; among the performers in which were: Lieuts. Palmer, Butler, Dunning, Allaire, Devore, Holbrook, Barrette, Stewart, Traub, Cameron, and Dr. Macaulay. The feats of Sandow, the strong man, Lieut. Cameron, were much applauded. A song by Lieut. Thayer, in the character of an Italian fruit vendor, and the minstrel songs, especially the work of the quartette, Lieuts. Palmer, Butler, Stewart, and Traub, were heartily appreciated. An extravaganza, of which Lieut. Brown was the author, brought the entertainment to a close. The interior of a Chinese laundry, in which Lieuts. Traub, Stewart, and Dr. Reynolds were discovered, was true to life, and the costumes and realistic impersonation of the characters by the actors, and especially the faithful portrayal of the laundryman's tactics were beyond criticism.

The Hundredth Night hop will take place on Saturday of this week, Feb. 3, as the Saturday nearest Washington's Birthday, Feb. 24, falls in Lent. The 100th night entertainment will take place on Feb. 24.

A concert on Wednesday evening; a small cadet hop on Saturday; the officers' dramatic entertainment on Friday evening; Mrs. Mercur's "at home" on Tuesday; Mrs. Edgerton's on Friday served to enliven the past week. The present will be marked by the following social events. Mrs. Mercur's "at home" on Tuesday, and the "Hundredth Night Hop" in Grant Hall on Saturday evening.

Gen. Adelbert Ames and Mrs. Ames, Mrs. John S. Wise and Miss Wise, Lieut. Frank B. Keech, resigned, and Mrs. Keech, have been among guests recently registered at the hotel. Miss Happersett is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rose.

A large derrick which has been in readiness for some time on the site of the Battle Monument was thrown down by the breaking of a guy rope and almost literally broken to pieces during a violent gale on Tuesday afternoon. No damage was done.

A "calico party" will be given in Grant Hall on next Tuesday evening.

The standing of Cadets Roberts and McCormack is not given on lists as at present they have no class standing. They were found deficient upon examination, and were turned back from the 3d class to the 4th. They enter the latter class at the foot and will not receive class numbers until the examination next June.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to—

Edwin F. Canfield, Fort Dodge, 10th Dist., Ia.
Jacob C. Johnson, Benton City, 9th Dist., Mo.
Dick D. White (alt.), Danville, 9th Dist., Mo.
Earl M. Reiser, Kenton, 9th Dist., Tenn.
E. C. Ware (alt.), Kenton, 9th Dist., Tenn.
Duncan Perkins (alt.), Quanah, 18th Dist., Texas.
Llewellyn W. Oliver, Escanaba, 12th Dist., Mich.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

We give here a list of new books which we expect to notice more fully later on:

Riders of Many Lands, by Theodore Ayraut Dodge, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, author of *The Campaigns of Chancellorsville*, etc., etc., illustrated with numerous drawings by Frederick Remington and from photographs of oriental subjects. New York, Harper and Brothers.

Descriptive Catalogue of War Material, manufactured by The Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, Limited, 49 Parliament Street, London; 21 Rue Royale, Paris; 702 17th Street, Washington.

Die Remmenden Feldgeschütze von R. Wills, General-Major, 2. D. mit Mehererem Abbildungen, Berlin, 1893. Verlag von R. Eisenschmidt. Im Armeeamt Marinebuch.

Marine Boiler Management and Construction, being a Treatise on Boiler Troubles and Repairs, Corrosion, Pucils, and Heat, on the Properties of Iron and Steel, on Boiler Mechanics, and on Shop Practices and Boiler Design, by C. E. Strohmeyer, graduate of the Royal Technical College at Aix-La-Chapelle; member of the Institution of Naval Architects; Associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; member of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Engineer Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, Glasgow. London: Longmans, Green and Co., and New York, 15 East 16th Street.

The Army Book, for the British Empire. A Record of the Development and present composition of the Military Forces and their Duties in Peace and War, by Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, B. A. C. B., and Lieut.-Col. J. C. Dalton, (H. P.), R. A., aided by various contributors. London: Harrison and Sons, 21, Martin's Lane. Price five shillings.

The Medicine-Men of the Apache, by John Gregory Bourke, Captain, U. S. Army, Extract from the Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Resistance of Ships and Screw Propulsion by D. W. Taylor, Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy. MacMillan and Co., New York and London.

Paul Jones, by Molly Elliot Seawell, author of *Little Jarvis*, *Miss Marple*, *Paul Jones*, *Children of Destiny*, *Maid Marian*, *Throckmorton*, etc. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Three of the Series of Great Commanders. New York, D. Appleton and Company: General Thomas, by Henry Cooper, LL. D., Professor in the Lehigh University, and formerly an officer of Artillery in the U. S. Army. General Johnston, by Robert M. Hughes. General Scott, by Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

The Coast of Bohemia, a novel by W. D. Howells, illustrated. New York: Harper and Brothers.

The postoffice address of Fort Jackson has, by recent orders, been changed from Neptune, La., to Buras, La.

THE STATE TROOPS.

12th New York—Col. Dosed.

THE review of this command at its armory on the evening of Jan. 25 by Mayor Gilroy, and the parade, concert and reception which followed was highly creditable. The military ceremonies were particularly good, men steady and attentive, uniforms and brasses clean, and the turnout was large. In fact many more men reported for duty than could be used, it having been found that 12 files front in a regimental formation is about all that can be handled to advantage in the armory. The ceremonies began promptly at 5.30 p. m., the hour named, with the formation of battalions in three successive lines. Maj. Leonard Burns and Capt. Content commanded the battalions, each battalion consisting of four companies of 12 files each. The formation of the regiment in line of masses was smooth and rapid, and the general appearance of the regiment was excellent. In reporting formation to the colonel the adjutant said, "Sir, the battalions are formed," instead of "Sir, the regiment is formed." During the passage of the reviewing party around the lines the men preserved commendable steadiness. In the passage each company went by in first class shape with the exception that the right guides of some of the companies marched past the guide flag before the turn into column of companies was made, which resulted in a ragged dress as the companies went by. In retaking orientation the 2d battalion crowded too much on the 3d. The parade was in line and generally speaking proved a handsome ceremony. In forming, however, the 2d battalion delayed matters a little by forming line on the east side of the armory before it took its proper position on the west side. During the exercise in the manual some of the file closers executed charge bayonets, and some did not. The winners of the Macaulay medals were presented with same, and then 15 en-joyable dances. The entire affair was one of the most successful, militarily and socially, the regiment has given in some time, and the only thing to regret was absence of some of the editors who seem to be deluded into the belief "that fully half the regiment has resigned," as they express it. They would certainly have enjoyed a most agreeable surprise had they been present.

Twenty-third New York—Colonel Partridge.

THE evening of Jan. 27 was celebrated by the regiment with a parade, review and reception. So far as the military exercises were concerned it was evidently an "off night" for the 23d, as from the first the regiment seemed ill at ease and its usual excellent showing was marred in many ways. This may be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the formation of the regiment on Jan. 23 in two battalions of three companies of 16 files each was a new one and no previous rehearsal had been held. The change from the three battalion formation and the exact programme of this evening did not seem to be fully understood. The adjutant rushed matters too much, which tended to make things worse. Adjutant's call was sounded before all the companies were equalized, and after the line was formed for parade the bugles sounded several times fell off and one man's belt dropped to the floor during the ceremony. The formation seemed too crowded and 12 files would have been better. The manual of arms was well done and the men steady. The 1st battalion was in command of Major De Forest and the 2d in command of Major Holmes. Col. Partridge was in command of the regiment. The formation for review by Mayor Schieren was in line of masses and there was not enough distance taken from the reviewing point, the lines crowding right on to the audience and reviewing party. In presenting arms to the Mayor the colonel ordered "present arms" while the pieces were at an order and some obeyed the command and others did not. The colonel at once corrected himself and brought the command to a carry and then to a present. At the formation for the parade the band got in such a position in the column that its front was some distance ahead of the reviewing party, so that if the colonel and staff had taken position in front of the band as prescribed no salute would have been rendered the reviewing party, so there was nothing for the colonel and staff to do but to fall in behind the band. The passage of the companies was only fair and much below the standard of the regiment. The distances throughout the evening were not well taken and, generally speaking, military ceremonies were lacking in finish and there seemed to be a lack of confidence among officers and men. The concert and reception which followed proved very enjoyable.

Thirteenth New York—Col. Austen.

Col. Austen, 13th N. Y., has issued a circular to his command making plain some points on the military code and the granting of discharges to enlisted men, which should be of benefit to them. Sec. 85, Military Code, provides that to grant a full and honorable discharge, "any enlisted man shall have attended an average of sixty per centum of the drills and parades of his organization in each year." "Under the foregoing," says Col. Austen, "no honorable discharge will be granted except on personal appearance of the applicant before the colonel commanding, with certificate from company commander, countersigned by battalion commander, that such applicant has attended as prescribed in Section 85 above quoted." Section 237 provides for the collection of the fines and penalties, or by execution on personal or real property, and for arrest in case of non-payment. Section 239 provides "dishonorable discharge for those failing to pay fines, without allowance of time served." "This notice is promulgated," says the Colonel, "in order that all members shall be advised that those who do not perform the per centum of duty called for in Sec. 85 will in no case receive an honorable discharge, but must be dishonorably discharged with entire loss of time already served and in the interim be liable as provided in Sections 237 and 239."

The question of allegiance to a labor organization on the part of a member of the National Guard is likely to be tested in the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Bodenhausen, a private in Co. H, has been delinquent in his duties and fined. After refusing to pay the fine he was summoned to appear before Col. Austen. Bodenhausen said he belonged to the Knights of Labor, and had been ordered by the local Assembly to do no more military duty. He was reminded of his oath to the State, but said that he had previously taken an oath to the Knights of Labor, and if he disobeyed it could get no more work. If Bodenhausen refuses to pay his fine he will be arrested by the marshal of the regiment and locked up.

3rd Battery, N. Y.—Capt. Rasquin.

A DRILL, review and reception of this command was held at its armory Jan. 31, a large and select number of guests being present, including Gen. McLeer and staff, the former being tendered the review. The dismounted drill was a practical illustration of the excellent work this battery has been doing at its drills, and it was executed in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on the officers and men of the command. The review and parade also showed the battery off to great advantage. The officers of the battery are: Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, 1st Lieut. Henry H. Royce and Emile D. Chemidini, 2d Lieut. Geo. E. Laine and Lorenzo M. Nickerson, Asst. Surg. Crawford D. Basner, M. D. Among the non-commissioned officers are 1st Sgt. Chas. Matlock, Vet. Sergt. Edwin B. Ackerman, D. V. S. Q. Sergt. John J. Moog, Guidon Sergt. Joseph D. Wabart, Trumpeters Lansing T. Mitchell and Edwin J. Woods, Artificers James McEldowney, Frank A. Butler, Howard S.

Starrett and Louis E. Jolly; Serjt. F. I. Ketcham, of the 1st section; Serjt. F. Greene, 2d section; Serjt. H. Spelman, 3d section, and Serjt. F. L. Muller, 4th section. Medals for 100 per cent. were presented to the following: 1st Lieut. Boyce, 2d Lieut. Living and Nickerson, Q. M. Serjt. Mong, Guidon Serjt. Wisbart, Artillery Serjts. McElwain and Jolly, Trumpeters Woods and Mitchell, Sergts. Ketcham, Greene, Spelman and Muller, Corps. Hopper, Cabill, Buys, Rouse and Graff, Pvt. Blackmar, Cross, DeVoe, Eggren, Loretz, Miller, Stuart, Winham, Crum, Conkling, Eisler, Forbell, Mangam, Quinn and Tillotson.

Naval Militia.

Massachusetts.—Capt. Soley and Surg. De Blois, Engineer Frye, Ordnance Officer Sweet and Lieut. Bliss, of the staff, attended the ball given by the 9th Regiment at their armory at E. Newton, Friday, Jan. 23. Lieut. Comdr. Denny, Lieut. Paul, Cary, Bingham, Dilloway, Watkeys and White and Ensigns Fuller, Hough and Mosely and Adj. C. Dowd were also present. P. A. Engr. G. R. Salisbury, U. S. Navy, was also a guest.

Rhode Island.—Governor Brown has issued an order to Gen. Dyer instructing him to return the uniforms to the members of the Newport Naval Militia and to order them to resume drilling. He has also given them permission to apply to the United States Training Station for an officer to drill them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TENNESSEE.

COMPANY D, 1st Battalion of Infantry, at Knoxville, Tenn., was disbanded Jan. 23. Capt. George W. Brown, Co. B, 2d Battalion of Infantry, is informed in a letter from Adj. Gen. Fite Jan. 23, that his company "is reported as having the largest number of men of any inspected in the State and one of the best drilled. Clothing, arms and equipments in excellent condition. Discipline good."

Capt. Fred J. Waddell, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Infantry, is informed that his company is reported as being the cleanest inspected. Armory and lockers in the best condition of any in the State and that Pts. Lowe, Borzeall, Schwartz and Robinson had the best and cleanest rifles. The discipline, efficiency and marching of this company is reported excellent.

Col. A. R. Taylor, 2d Infantry, was, Jan. 26, ordered to Dyerburg, Tenn., to attend to the enlistment of a company at that place and preside at the election of officers. A General Court martial is ordered to convene at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 27, for the trial of enlisted men. Detail: Capt. George W. Brown, 1st Lieut. W. S. Weitzel and 2d Lieut. R. B. Burton, N. G. S. T., and 1st Lieut. J. P. Fyffe, N. G. S. T., judge advocate.

Capt. Henry C. Ward, Nashville, Tenn., was, by a unanimous vote of the company, Jan. 16, tendered a complimentary dance Jan. 26.

COMING EVENTS.

Feb. 8.—Annual dinner of Co. B, 71st N. Y., at the Hotel Savoy.
Feb. 8.—Review of 14th N. Y. at armory.
Feb. 10.—Entertainment, Co. E, 14th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 16.—Athletic games of Troop A, New York, at armory.
Feb. 16.—Complimentary stag, 12th N. Y.
Feb. 17.—Minstrel show, 9th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 19.—"Midway Plaisance," armory, 1st Regt., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 21.—Concert and reception, Co. D, 14th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 22.—Ball, Non-Coms. Ass'n, 13th N. Y., at armory.

March 26.—Concert, drill and reception, Co. B, 14th N. Y., at armory.

April 19.—Annual dinner, 7th Regiment Veterans.

VARIOUS.

2d Lt. Ball, Co. G, 71st N. Y., it is said, intends to resign shortly on account of increased business cares.

Gen. McLeer, 2d Brigade, N. Y., has appointed E. M. Grant Judge Advocate in place of Gaynor, resigned.

The medical officers of the N. Y. Guard have been invited to attend the annual meeting of the Medical Society of N. Y. State, which meets at Albany Feb. 7.

The companies of the 12th N. Y. have been assigned to shoot at the armory range for the R. F. Association trophy, as follows: I, F, K, H and B, Feb. 5; D, A, E, G and C, Feb. 6.

The armory of the 69th Battalion, N. Y., Maj. Duffy, is to receive some much needed repairs which, when completed, will render the building much more inviting than it has been in a long time.

Col. Michell, 14th N. Y., has ordered battalion drills as follows: A, G, H, I and K, Feb. 5 and 19; B, C, D, E and F, Feb. 6 and 20. The regiment will be reviewed by Mayor Schieren, at the armory, Feb. 8.

The 22d N. Y., Col. Camp, have taken hold of armory rifle practice with a vim, and have arranged some contests somewhat after those of the 7th. Capt. Burnton, I. R. P., is working hard for the cause, and has already aroused considerable enthusiasm, and armory shooting in the 22d is being largely indulged in and with great success.

A general order has been issued by Adj. Gen. Muehlberg, of Minn., requiring that the commanders of all companies in the militia shall give a bond of \$1,000 for the care and safekeeping of the State property in their charge, and shall qualify in the sum of \$2,000. The order requiring company commanders to qualify and furnish bonds must be completed within 30 days or the officer will be liable to suspension and removal from his command.

Jasper N. Reece, who was Adjutant-General of Illinois under Gov. Fifer, has, according to advices from Springfield, Ill., brought suit for \$25,000 against the Louisiana Lottery Company for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by the publication in a circular of the alleged result of a drawing Jan. 9, 1894, which announced that he drew a \$15,000 prize. Reece, it is reported, says he never drew a prize and never invested in a lottery ticket in his life.

The 47th N. Y. assembled for parade and review by Gen. B. M. Whitlock at its armory on the evening of Jan. 25, and the State marksman's badges were presented. The regiment paraded in two battalions of five companies of 16 files each, commanded respectively by Majors Eddy and Quick. Col. Eddy commanding the regiment. The showing made by the command in both ceremonies was very creditable, and the dancing which followed concluded a very pleasant evening's entertainment. Col. Eddy has ordered battalion drills as follows: Cos. G, F, I and B, Jan. 29, Feb. 5 and 12, and Cos. K, D, E and A, Feb. 8 and 15.

Several communications have been received at the War Department recently inquiring if National Guard officers could have whistles affixed to their swords at the Government Ordnance Works upon the same terms as those given the Regular Army officers. Letters in each case have been sent stating that there is no authority for granting this privilege.

Great preparations are being made in the 9th N. Y. for the minstrel entertainment to be held at the armory Feb. 17, and a large array of talent has been secured, including Mr. Arthur Niederwieser, a celebrated comedian from Austria, who has just returned from an extended professional tour from Europe.

The annual dinner of Co. G, 22d N. Y., Capt. Demarest, held at the Columbia, N. Y. City, Jan. 29, proved a thoroughly enjoyable event. Among the guests present was Adjutant General Porter, who years ago was captain of this same company, and his presence on the above occasion was highly appreciated as well as his fitting remarks. Among the other speakers were Col. Camp and Capt. Jardine, and altogether the evening was passed unusually pleasant.

The Governor of Alabama has granted permission to the National Lancers, Boston, Capt. Daniel K. Emerson, and to the Albany Burgesses Corps, an independent military organization of the State of New York, to pass through that State with arms en route to New Orleans. During the stay in Montgomery the Albany soldiers will be cared for by the local military companies, the Montgomery Greys, Montgomery True Blues, Montgomery Field Artillery and the Montgomery Mounted Rifles, all of the 2d Regiment, Alabama State Troops.

The 1,094 marksman's badges due from the State of New York to the 7th Regt. have been received, and have been examined by Capt. Palmer, Insp. of Rifle Practice, of the regiment, to verify their correctness as to years of qualifications on each. This alone took an entire day of Capt. Palmer's time, and what with the devotion of ten consecutive nights at the armory in the recent match for the Kemp trophy, to say nothing of numerous other matches shot and to be shot, the position of I. R. P. in the 7th is no sinecure, and in no other regiment in this State at least will you find the armory range open and in use by members of the regiment from 6 until 11 P. M., every day but Sunday.

In the team of three match shot at the armory range of the 7th N. Y., Jan. 27, the team from Co. F, Capt. Rand, was the winner, the score being as follows:

	Standing.	Prono.	Total.
Lieut. C. W. Nichols.....	19	23	42
Pvt. G. L. Cottle, Jr.....	18	25	43
Pvt. W. D. Edwards.....	24	24	48
Total.....	61	72	133

In the rapid fire match, in which competitors were to fire seven shots in one minute, some excellent scores were made. There were three prizes and the following are the scores of the four best men:

	Score.	Total.
Corpl. A. Stevens, F.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	35
Corpl. O. M. Beach, Jr., B.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	35
Pvt. J. Miller, F.....	4 5 5 5 5 5 5	34
Corpl. G. M. Carnochan, K.....	5 4 5 5 5 5 5	34

When the result was made up, it was found that two men, Corpl. A. Stevens, of Co. F, and Corpl. A. M. Beach, Jr., of Co. B, had made a bull's eye with each of the seven shots.

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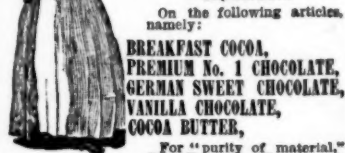
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thus scoring a tie, with the highest possible score. In shooting off the tie, Corp. Stevens again hit the bull's eye at every shot, while his opponent tied him shot for shot up to the sixth, but failed at the last, when he only made an "outer."

The following shows the record of shooting of each company of the 7th N. Y., at the armory range in the contest for the Kemp trophy:

Co.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggr. score.	Per cent. per man.
F.....	588	565	1098	43.92
H.....	521	558	1079	43.16
B.....	508	565	1073	42.92
G.....	505	537	1042	41.63
A.....	504	536	1039	41.56
E.....	495	533	1028	41.12
D.....	490	518	1017	40.76
C.....	489	523	1012	40.43
I.....	500	499	999	39.98
K.....	474	511	985	39.40

Col. Appleton, 7th N. Y., directs the companies of the regiment to assemble for drill in the School of the Battalion, as follows: Co. D and G, Monday, Jan. 29; E and F, Tuesday, Jan. 30; C and K, Wednesday, Jan. 31; B and I, Thursday, Feb. 1; A and H, Friday, Feb. 2. Each battalion of two companies will be divided, for instruction, into three commands. The officers of the several battalions will report to the commanding officer in his quarters, for instruction, after the close of the drill on their respective drill nights. All officers of the regiment are invited to be present on these occasions. The regiment will parade in fatigue uniform (white belt and gloves) on Wednesday, Feb. 14, for drill and instruction in the evolutions of the regiment. Attention is called to the provisions of par. IV, Orders No. 20, series 1888, from these headquarters, prescribing the position on the collar of the fatigue jacket of Army Marksmanship Buttons up to ten in number. When worn for the eleventh time the button will be worn on the right side of the collar, one-eighth of an inch from the fifth button, and buttons subsequently worn will be worn on the same side, each one-eighth of an inch from the preceding. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants: 1st Sergeants, John J. White, Jr., Co. K; Percy L. Klock, H; Sergeants, Thomas C. Dougherty, D; Charles P. Kirkland, K; Corporals, Thomas D. Scoble, C; Alfred H. Abeel, K; Thomas S. Veitch, D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—Retired enlisted men are paid monthly. See par. 136, Army Regulations.

H. F. B.—The address of Col. A. J. McGonigle, U. S. A., retired, is 413 Courtland street, Baltimore, Md.

G. H. B. asks where he can purchase books that relate to ordnance, construction of modern field and siege guns? Ans.—Apply to John Wiley's Sons 53 East 10th St., N. Y.

J. H.—The President will have two vacancies to fill after June next, the candidates appearing for examination in 1895.

Candidate.—A thorough knowledge of the History of the United States is essential. See G. O. 79, A. G. O., 1892, page 3.

J. K. K. wants to know the name of the doctor on duty at Fort D. A. Russell in 1867 and 1868. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish the information.

E. K. Skip.—To properly settle the case you outline the man should go to Fort Columbus or Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., state his case under oath and obtain a "Discharge Release."

D. C. W. asks where he can obtain a work giving full instructions for courts-martial? Ans.—Write Capt. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A., Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., for a copy of his work on courts-martial, which contains full instructions.

U. S. N.—Will you please inform me when there will be a vacancy in the 5th Mississippi District for an appointment to Annapolis? Also, who is the congressman from that district? Ans.—There will be no vacancy for two years. John S. Williams is the Congressman from the 5th District.

G. S. asks if the U. S. Kearsarge was not anchored in the East River between the 16th and 31st of August, 1893; also what duty she was on. Ans.—The Kearsarge arrived at New York from Gardiner's Bay, Aug. 22, 1893, and anchored off East 20th street. She was assigned to tow the monitor Nantuxet to Norfolk, Va.

Guardsman asks where he can obtain printed rules governing the movements of competitive drills as to the number of points allowed to each movement and how many are taken off for a mistake. Ans.—Full explanations are given in Military Science and Tactics, by H. T. Reed, P. O. Box 647, Chicago, Ill.

Anxious asks if there are any preparatory schools for the Annapolis Naval Academy, and where? Ans.—There are two in Annapolis.

M. H. G. writes: We are contemplating building a new gun rack in our company quarters, but hesitate about putting up an expensive rack as we wish, till we learn the dimensions of the new Army rifle. Will it fit a rack made for the present arm? Ans.—The general dimensions of the new arm will not interfere with the piece fitting in the usual rack. They are as follows: Length of arm without bayonet, 49 1/2; length of bayonet blade, 11 7/8; length of stock, 45 1/8; drop of stock, 2 1/2; size of butt, 4.87x1.75; exterior diameter of muzzle, 0.62.

Ordinance asks: What is the life of a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun? Ans.—Inasmuch as out of several thousand 6-pdr. Hotchkiss guns now in service in different parts of the world we have no knowledge of one yet worn out, it is difficult to assert the life of one. It has always been assumed, however, that about 2,000 rounds is the measure of life or serviceability of the 6 pdr. Hotchkiss. By life we mean that after firing 2,000 rounds the rifling would be worn too smooth for serviceable use.

J. G. G. asks how to apply (or who to apply to) in order to enlist in the Navy as a machinist, the essential points of such examination and the salary paid for such service? Ans.—Apply to the Navy-yard nearest your home, which would be Boston, unless there is a recruiting office in your city. A machinist's pay in the Navy is \$70 per month. To be employed at a Navy-yard an applicant must produce certificates signed by two reputable citizens of his locality, preferably by previous employers, and one certificate at least must be signed by a firm, superintendent, master workman or other person under whom you have worked at your trade, as to capacity etc. This also applies to your application for enlistment.

An Inquirer asks: How many men of the 7th N. Y. became commissioned officers during the late war and was the war record of the regiment a good one? Ans.—662 members of the regiment are known to have served as officers in the Army and Navy. A record of 606 of the members is as follows: 3 as major-generals, 19 as brigadier-generals, 34 as colonels, 50 as lieutenant-colonels, 37 as majors, 8 as surgeons, 1 as chaplain, 212 as captains, 181 as lieutenants, 27 as sergeants, 1 as hospital steward. In the Navy, 1 served as lieutenant, 1 as chief engineer, 16 as paymasters, 9 as ensigns, 2 as masters, 1 as midshipman, 2 as pursers, and 1 as sailor. The above 666 were distributed among 166 regiments and 10 ships. In reference to the war record of the regiment, it can be said it promptly volunteered its service to the Federal Government, and was ordered to the defense of the National Capital, and rendered efficient service there. It could only go where ordered, and the fact that the regiment did not participate in any of the great battles is in no way to its discredit.

B.—There were two Brooks distinguished in the War of the Revolution. David Brooks, who was born in 1756 and died in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1838, was assistant clothier-general and a special friend of Washington. He served in the Legislature of New York and in Congress after the war, and as a judge. John Brooks was born May 31, 1752, and died March 1, 1825. He assisted in fortifying Breed's Hill, but was not present at the battle, having been sent away with despatches. He was made brevet colonel of the 8th Mass. in 1777, colonel in 1778, and brigadier general, April, 1792. He distinguished himself at Saratoga, carrying the German entrenchments at the head of his regiments. He was associated with Baron Steuben in the preparation of his tactics. After the war he was a major-general of militia, Adjutant General, and Governor of Massachusetts for several terms.

H. W. E. asks: 1. Where can I obtain a manual of the Gatling gun? Ans.—H. T. Reed, P. O. Box 647, Chicago, Ill., in his book on military science. Price, \$3; leather.

2. Where can I get a description of all the parts of the gun? Ans.—Write Gatling Gun Co., Hartford, Conn.

A Reader asks: 1. What positions can a gun be brought to a load from? Ans.—From any position.

2. What positions to a fix bayonet? Ans.—From an order; but if marching, in the most expeditious and convenient manner.

3. Is there a paper called the National Guardsman; if so, the address? Ans.—Waterbury, Conn.

C. H. T. asks: 1. What is the post of the non-commissioned staff while a regiment is passing in review? Ans.—The N. C. S. in regimental review march six paces in rear of band, in one line covering front of column, arranged in order of rank from right to left. Sergeant-major on the right.

2. Is a chief bugler entitled to bear side arms; if so, which pattern is correct? Ans.—There is no such rank as "chief bugler" in the Army. There are chief musicians in the infantry and chief trumpeters in the cavalry who have no prescribed uniform. This is selected by the regimental commander as well as the equipments (swords, etc.), and varies greatly in the different regiments.

3. Does a commissioned officer of infantry, not mounted, use the sword knot. Ans.—Yes; all officers wear it.

R. C. W.—By enlisting in the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, for five years you would have ample opportunity to study medicine in all its branches and qualify yourself for practice. Write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

W. M. S. asks: To what districts belong the cadets who failed to pass the semi-annual examination at the Military Academy? Ans.—Taking them in the order of their names as published in the JOURNAL of Jan. 27, page 375, those of the 3d Class were appointed as follows: 2d Va. Dist.; 3d O.; 1st Minn.; at large; at large; 31st N. Y.; 14th Ill.; 7th N. J.; 11th Ill. Those of the 4th Class were appointed from the following districts, viz: 4th Wis.; 1st Md.; 25th Penn.; 3d Ind.; 5th N. Y.; 13th Mich.; 3d Penn.; 9th Ind.; 4th Mo.; 4th O. It will be observed that two of the cadets found deficient were appointed at large.

H. N. L. asks: 1. Can officers of the National Guard have whistles put in the hilts of their swords at the ordnance factories at their own expense? Ans.—No, there is no authority for granting this privilege.

2. Where can I get a book from which to learn the whistle calls? Ans.—Reed's Military Science and Tactics contains the code of whistle calls. Address H. T. Reed, P. O. Box 647, Chicago, Ill.

J. P. says the position tendered to Maj. C. B. Throckmorton is not Deputy Street Commissioner, but that of Assistant Superintendent of Street Cleaning in the City of New York, and asks whether, on the facts as now presented, he has actually accepted a "civil office" within the meaning of Sec. 1222 U. S. Revised Statutes? Ans.—Chief Justice Marshall, of the U. S. Supreme Court, long ago ruled that "although an office is an 'employment,' it does not follow that every employment is an 'office.'" The Revised Statutes say that if an officer on the active list accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office he shall thereby cease to be an officer of the Army. The definition of a civil office under the U. S. is perfectly well understood. A civil office under a State, county or municipality is created by different statutes and different methods. The vast majority of functionaries, both under the United States and State Governments hold no civil offices whatever, but are mere employees. Since our previous answer as to Maj. T.'s position we have ascertained the position tendered to him. Although having a high sounding title, it is not a civil office under the government of the City of New York, but a mere employment, to be relinquished at will. Its acceptance by him would not be the acceptance of a civil office under the City Government nor bring him within the provisions of Section 1222, U. S. Revised Statutes. Congress did not inhibit officers on the active list from taking employment which would not interfere with their military duties proper, but from taking civil office which could not be relinquished except by consent of the appointing power, and therefore might interfere with military duties proper. We are not informed whether Maj. Throckmorton has as yet accepted or entered on the functions of an Assistant Superintendent of Street Cleaning, which, under local laws is not a civil office. As he is now, by operation of law, under suspension from rank and duty, there can be no interference with military duties proper by his exercising the functions of that position.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

JANUARY 23, 1894.

The excellent scheme for summer work in the Department of Dakota, west of the Missouri River, has been completed, approved by the Department Commander, and the instructions for the nine posts, to which this agreeable work is assigned, are ready for transmittal.

To each post will be sent (1) a section of the map of the Department cut from the general map, showing the country for each post's work and nothing more. (2) A blue print sample sheet of imaginary country, with this note of guidance:

1. Mountain ranges indicated by one line marking approximately the intersection of the outlying country by the line of foot hills.
2. Simplify all topographical work and elaborate all typographical information.
3. Mark all camping places, noting distances from known points, nature and quantity of grass, wood and water.
4. Game and fish.
5. Give approximate size of settlements; locate ranches and give name of same.
6. Roads: give the most complete, detailed, and, above all, accurate information; soil, grades, ferds, etc.
7. Streams: width, depth, current, navigable for what boat and between what points, ferds, water running or in holes.
8. Mountains: hills, butts, character practicable for what; seen from how far and in what direction; note all landmarks.
9. Note time between camps as well as distance. And there are several of the sample notes to guide observation. Bad crossing, steep banks, muddy bottom, water alkaline, no wood, grass poor. Road through canyon rocky and difficult for heavy-loaded wagons. Small mining town, population 1,000, wood, grain, hay cheap. Bad lands cut up with deep ravines and gulches; utterly destitute of vegetation; wood

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must be carried from either Calumet or Big Springs. Road is very rough, bad in wet weather, water is found in stagnant pools and is very alkaline, distance through Bad Lands 22 miles, 3/4 mile very steep grade, hard pull for six mule team with loaded wagon. Good road to Wilson's over rolling prairie, fine spring 20 miles from ford, no wood at spring.

The third page of guidance is a collection of squares, of which there are 35, covering the Department west of the Missouri, and Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, which, though not in the Department of Dakota, are strategically a part of it.

Upon the square is given all the information on file at Department Headquarters, gathered from pigeon-holes and accumulated for years; their purpose, to express all that has been done, and the expense of white paper, of some of the squares, indicating how much remains to be done.

An officer will be given a section of country for his work, with his detachment, and will find that it corresponds to certain numbered squares, and taking these squares from the post officer's file, he will have before him all former work done and recorded at Department Headquarters, to which he will add every item of information possible, in the section of country assigned him—even to the necessity for locking wagons before beginning a desert. No question that a practical stranger could ask will the officer leave unanswered on his chart report.

We can think the exhilaration this work must be to the independent, young explorer; he becoming identified with a section of his Department, and his report of practical information, having none of the laboriousness of topography, and all the freedom of topography, giving the best knowledge of the country to post and Department Headquarters, and answer to anyone needing it.

There are no pigeon-holes for this work, pigeon-holes having been cleared out for the basis of this wide-open information.

Lieut. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C., Department Engineer Office, has worked up this pleasant summer scheme from the sea, through all the minutia of instructions to posts, and with the result that a cheerful outlook is given for summer outing to Assiniboine, Buford, Custer, Keogh, Missoula, Meade, Sully, Yates, Yellowstone, and that one will always know where he is, hereafter.

M. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, A. T.

JAN. 22, 1894.

On the evening of Jan. 20 Principal Musician Chas. Bauer's home was the scene of gay festivities, where a throng of young people assembled to celebrate the seventeenth birthday of his eldest daughter Henrietta. The gathering was in the nature of a "surprise party," and its ultimate success can only be realized by the words of one who attended: "This is the best surprise party I ever attended." Miss Bowers was the recipient of many beautiful presents. Dancing, games, vocal and instrumental music, was indulged in until 10 o'clock, when the party was ushered by "mine hostess" into the dining room, where a sumptuously furnished table awaited them. To say that all did justice to the "spread" is unnecessary. After the repast all returned to the parlor where dancing was participated in by all until there came a lull in the "borne on the soft sweet breezy waves," the melodious strains of taps, when all after wishing the happiest of young ladies many more birthdays, wended their way homeward, unanimously voting the party a grand success.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

JANUARY 23, 1894.

The winter is passing and Lent is approaching, and we must finish our festivities soon, unless we wish to encroach upon the season of sackcloth and ashes. While a rigid observance of the Lenten season is not insisted upon by all Army people, it is a season that many feel obliged to observe.

Since the minut last week, which was so very gay, we have had several card parties and a hop, besides our regular Friday evening concert and dance. Jan. 16 Mrs. Carleton gave a very enjoyable progressive euchre party, which brought out all who were able to attend. After the cards we had a nice lunch. Mrs. Michie won the ladies' prize, a silver tray for the toilet stand. Lieut. Crawford secured the gentlemen's prize, a silver match safe.

Jan. 18 we had the jolliest hop of the season, given by Lt. Crawford as a farewell to Miss Mary Drum. Capt. Drum's order for a college detail came but recently, and there was no time for elaborate preparations, but the result proved that much time for preparation is not necessary in order to have a good time, and that's what we had, in the face of the dismal certainty that we were about to lose one of our most charming young ladies.

Each of our hops this winter has been pronounced better than any that preceded it, and this one was, no doubt, ahead of all its predecessors. With a nice lunch, with punch and champagne to recuperate our energies, we had no difficulty in making the time pass pleasantly. We hope the other hops may excel this, but we fear they will not.

Capt. Drum and his family left for New York City Jan. 21. He has a detail for a tour of duty at the St. Francis Xavier College. As he has several sons at school in the East, this

will, no doubt, suit the captain. His company presented him with a gold watch just before he started.

Mrs. Carleton entertained the young folks last week, and they are indebted to her for a very pleasant evening. Dr. Edmonson, Mrs. Carleton's brother, is making her a visit, and getting his first taste of Army life. We hope he likes it.

We have had a touch of the gripe or something akin to it during the last two weeks, which has filled the hospital and invaded the officers' quarters. Capt. Robinson and Sibley, Lieut. Michie and Trout. Mrs. Trout, Mrs. Sibley and Miss Sibley have all been laid up with it, but are now well or convalescent. Our weather this month has been quite wintry, but the snow is all gone, and we think the backbone of winter is broken.

We have the promise of a pink domino party and several card parties before Lent.

2d DRAGOONS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

The hop room at Governor's Island presented a very festive and brilliant scene on Thursday evening, Jan. 25. The occasion was a masked ball and there were many gorgeous as well as amusing costumes. Some who participated were Mrs. H. H. Bell, pompadour costume; Mrs. Comly, Fortia in cap and gown; Miss Tompkins, dairy maid; Miss Weir, old fashioned girl; Miss McCallum, and Miss Mary Goodwin, country cousins; Miss Comly, North German peasant; Miss Louise Garrard, Old Aunt Dinah; Miss Goodwin, Quakeress; Mrs. Lieut. Murray, Night; Miss Pennington, Swiss peasant; Mrs. Kingsbury, French maid; Miss Haskin, Russian lady; Mrs. Thorne, B. Peep; Miss Mann, Tambourine Girl; Miss Daisy Heata and Miss Edith Carey, Two Little Girls in Blue; Master George Comly, pink domino and mask; Major and Mrs. H. H. F., evening dress and masks; Lieut. Treat, as Uncle Sam, was fine; Lieut. Keffert, Sultan of Turkey; Lieut. Blanchard, Turk; Dr. Hesklin, Old Lady; Mr. Dallas Goodwin, Japanese; Mr. Percy Van Ness, Hussar; Mr. Harry Howard, Cadet; Capt. Cotton and Wetters-ill, Lieut. Peck, Webster, Eccles, Cosby, Andrews and Messrs. Thorne and Chilton, all in dominoes and masks. At 10:30 everyone unmasked. Supper was served at 11, after which dancing was kept up until midnight. Quite a number attended from the Navy-yard and Fort Wadsworth. Some of the guests from a distance were: Mrs. Capt. Gordon, from Cold Spring; Miss Garrard, from Virginia; Mrs. Riccio, of Sault St. Marie; Mrs. Wise and daughter and Mrs. Crossman and daughter, of New York.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY BLUE.

When first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go.

With Youth's aurora kindling new

The world was all aglow;

Life's music hummed thro' every vein,

Hope's airy thoughts limned the brain

With many a splendid castle in Spain,

That now is lying low.

When first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go.

When first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go,

I sought the empty "bubble" too

Where hostile banners blow;

But sabre clang and cannon roar

No longer fright our peaceful shore,

Hand clasped in hand we meet once more

Our gallant friends the foe,

Since first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go.

Since first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go,

The brave young comrades that I knew

Have vanished like the snow;

Not one to-day beside me stands,

Some wander in far, foreign lands,

And some were laid by loving hands,

Where churchyard graves grow,

Since first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go.

When first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go,

'Twas then, sweet wife, I found in you

God's blessing here below—

Friend and companion, hope and pride,

By joy endeared, by sorrow tried,

Till now life's tranquil eventide

Its lengthening shadows throw,

Since first I donned the Army Blue

A-soldiering to go.

—W. STOKES, Bat. G, 1st Art.

ENLISTMENTS for service on the *Montgomery* are in great demand, the recent excellent performance of that vessel acting as an incentive for those who like to serve on a "skimmer of the seas."

LYCEUM PAPERS.

The lyceum season of 1893 and 1894 at Fort McHenry, as arranged for by the Post Commander, Major G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., who himself will read a paper on "The Arming of the personnel of horse and field Artillery," is as follows: Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., "The projected invasion of England by Napoleon, 1802-5;" Capt. P. Leary, Jr., 4th Art., "Multiplication of Calibres in field Artillery;" Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., "Artillery display at the World's Fair;" Lieut. C. Deane, 4th Art., "Infantry tactics;" Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., "Jump;" Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art., "Campaign in West Virginia;" Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., "Artillery target practice;" Lieut. A. Crouthite, 4th Art., "The employment of Artillery;" Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art., "High explosives as bursting charge for shells;" Lieut. R. Honey, 4th Art., "Smokeless powder."

The lyceum season of 1893 and 1894 at Newport Barracks, as arranged for by the Post Commander, Major Wm. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., who himself will read a paper on "The Evolution of the Modern Drill Book," is as follows: Capt. T. J. Townsend, 6th Inf., "Campaign of Marlborough, 1704 to 1707;" Lieut. C. DeL. Hine, 6th Inf., "Post Records;" Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., "The Hawaiian Islands."

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

The well known Phillips Excursion Company have arranged to run weekly excursions to all principal California and other Pacific Coast cities from all points on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

The parties will leave the East on Wednesday of each week, commencing January 17th, and passengers will be booked through to destination. There are no Pacific Coast tours offering as good accommodations at less expense. For full information address A. Phillips and Co., No. 111 S. 9th Street, Philadelphia, or call on nearest ticket agent B. and O. R. R. Co.

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Carbonic Acid is largely used in Champagne. It is excellent for bowel complaints. Get Cook's Extra Dry Imperial.

MARRIED.

ELQUEBA—McPARLIN.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 29, Senior DON MANUEL ELQUEBA, of Peru, to Miss ALIDA M. J. McPARLIN, daughter of General Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army.

FOX—BAKER.—At St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, by the Rector, Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, Mc. B. W. J. FOX, of New York, to Miss RUTH WOODBURY, youngest daughter of Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker, U. S. Navy.

FRENCH—WRIGHT.—At the home of the bride, Detroit, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 24, by the Rev. Reed Stuart, AMELIA MAUD FRANCES, daughter of Mrs. Philo E. Wright, and Lieutenant FRANCIS HENRY FRENCH, Adjutant, 19th Infantry.

HARTMAN—WARD.—At Fort Grant, Ariz., by the Rev. F. E. McMANUS, of Tucson, Ariz., Lieutenant JOHN D. L. HARTMAN, 1st Cavalry, to Miss HELEN CANBY WARD, daughter of Captain F. K. Ward, 1st Cavalry.

WINSTON—BURNETT.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10, Lieutenant EDWARD THOMAS WINSTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, to Miss CHARLOTTE LLEWELLYN, daughter of Mrs. M. C. Burnett.

DIED.

BARRETO.—At New York City, Jan. 30, ELIZABETH BANKHEAD, widow of Francis J. Barreto and daughter of the late Brevet Brigadier-General James Bankhead, Colonel, 2d U. S. Artillery.

GILMORE.—At his home in Elm, N. J., Jan. 28, Chaplain ALEX. GILMORE, U. S. A., retired.

GILPIN.—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 20, WM. GILPIN, formerly Governor of Colorado and 1st Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Dragoons.

FREEMAN.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, MARGARET C. FREEMAN, widow of Wm. G. Freeman, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

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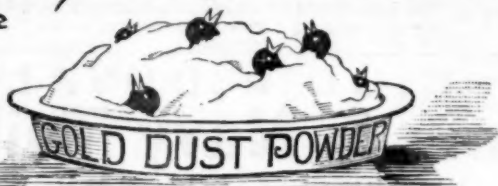
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